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Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE JUNE 5, 1991 VOL. 134 NO. 22

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COVER

INDIA'S DANGER

In the midst of an already violent election campaign, a suicide bomber killed former Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi as he approached a platform to address supporters. The assassination brought an apparent end to the Gandhi family's political dynasty, which has dominated Indian politics for more than four decades, and cast a long shadow over the country's fragile democracy. — 26

BUSINESS

HIGH-SPEED RIVALS

In a classic confrontation, Montreal-based Bombardier Inc., headed by Laurence St. Laurent, and the Zurich-based multinational Aérospatiale are competing fiercely to win the government to build a high-speed, government-subsidized rail link between Quebec City and Windsor, Ont. — 24



CANADA

A GROWING FURY

Led by such vocal English-language proponents as former Liberal MNA Rod Scowen (left), Quebec anglophones are exhibiting a new confidence. Among their targets: Education Minister Michel Pélétier, who recently introduced measures to further restrict admission to English-language schools. — 10



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LETTERS

ONE CANADIAN'S LEGACY

Richard Hatfield should be remembered as a great Canadian, not in spite of his eccentricities and flamboyance, but because of them ("Agassizian Canadian," *Canada*, May 6). His energy, charm and passion for Canada will leave a lasting impression.

Thomas K. Cassano,
Nelson, Col.

I enjoyed Alan Paterson's column reminding about the late Senator Richard Hatfield. ("The prince of Robert Hatfield," May 12). As premier of New Brunswick, he was a leading thinker and active participant in the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canada Premiers, a respected cross-border institution. Hatfield was a political personality whose like we shall not again soon encounter.

William A. Childs,
Executive Director,
New England Governors' Conference Inc.,
Boston

The death of Richard Hatfield strikes a special note of sadness at the Lawrenceville School, whose Canadian studies program he joined in November, 1988. Inaugurating the conference of the Canadian and U.S. elections. A man of culture, he generously donated from his library to a new number of books by Maritime authors not as great in this country, and he remains in his debt. A legend of the school, he was a great Canadian and citizen of the world.

Frederick W. Gerrell,
Lecturer in Canadian Literature,
The Lawrenceville School,
Lawrenceville, NJ

CONTROVERSY AT THE CITIZEN

You say that an observation about retired wrestler Bushy McLaughlin's legs "aroused some lawsuits" at *The Ottawa Citizen* ("Chisler's corner," *Ottawa Citizen*, May 6). Even before being commissioned by the city editor to write the article on the profile for my editorial newsletter, I was approached by someone who works on our weekend. That person objected to the leg references and other elements of the profile. He is 60. He assures me that he is not as rugged as he is.

Deborah Richmond,
Assistant City Editor,
The Ottawa Citizen

FISH STORIES

I disagree with the writer about other industries with the same accuracy as she does about the fishery ("Putting the fish from the private sector net," *Canada*, May 6), who is producing a



Hatfield: 'energy, charm and passion'

lot of fish stories. French claims that there are 6,750 "fish cops" in Canada. In fact, only about 750 fishery officers enforce rules for 96,000 commercial fishermen and several million recreational fishermen. France says that the fisheries department spends \$700 million yearly on fisheries regulations. In fact, fisheries management, along with research, takes only one-

third of the department's \$728-million budget. Other activities include oceanography, hydrography, monitoring wharves and causing one of the world's best fish-inspection programs. And while France looks New England's fishery management, since 1977 Atlantic Canada has increased its harvest and fishery's resources far more than New England has. Normally a very interesting columnist, France has certainly floundered on this one.

John C. Crobie,
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans,
Ottawa

As a Fisheries and Oceans scientist working on seal and whale food webs in the Canadian Arctic, I cannot help but be called a "fish cop." Furthermore, a lot of inquiry into the situation in the United States would have revealed similar problems—dividing resources and increasing fishing effort—along with a general admiration for Canada's efforts to address the issue. A public resource can be managed well only by a disinterested body representing all interest groups.

Barry Webb,
Winnipeg

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should submit names, address and telephone number. Most responses appear in *Letters to the Editor* (published) magazine, *Maclean's* May 17, 1993. Send to: *Maclean's*, 100 King St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5X 1C7.

PASSAGES

RETURNING: The *Tough Ship* host Johnny Carson, 65, at the end of May, 1993. Carson, who will have been with NBC's late-night talk show as permanent host for 30 years when he returns, ended years of his own ambivalence about staying when he made the announcement last week. In recent years, Carson signed only one-year contracts, which paid him more than \$10 million annually for hosting three out of five nights. The 65-year-old Carson, who was a radio comedian at the beginning of his career, joined NBC in 1968. Carson's last show, *The Tonight Show*, will be his last. Carson, who has been married since June, 1967, is widely expected to take over NBC's late-night show after Carson's departure. NBC has not yet released any information regarding Carson's successor.



WON: The Stanley Cup, emblematic of National Hockey League supremacy, by the Pittsburgh Penguins. Led by center Mario Lemieux, who was named the playoffs' most valuable player, the Penguins defeated the Minnesota North Stars 4-0 on Saturday to win the best-of-seven series four games to two.

DIED: Genoa-born Wilhelm Kempff, 95, at his home in Portofino, Italy. Kempff was known as a virtuoso interpreter and Bach's specialist, as well as a composer of operas, symphonies, chamber music, piano concertos and other keyboard works. He gave his last concert at age 85.

DIED: Canadian photographer Gabriel (Gabby) Desnoes, 65, of liver cancer, in Montreal. Considered by many critics to be

as amongst a Canadian portrait artist in Edward Kienka, Desnoes's photographer Charles de Gaulle and Cecil B. de Mille.

DIED: Canadian TV writer, director and producer Fletcher Markle, 70, from heart failure, in a Providence, Calif., hospital. Markle worked on both documentary and drama shows at the CBC, the CBC and CBC during his 40-year career, and was head of CBC TV drama from 1970 to 1972.

DIED: Pulitzer Prize- and Tony Award-winning co-writer of *A Chorus Line*, Nicholas Dante, 43, of liver complications, in a New York City hospital. Dante, who began his career as a dancer, co-wrote the long-running Broadway show ever with James Kirkwood, who died of cancer in 1965.

The Extravagance of the "Grand Atlantic Crossing"...



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In the glory days of the regal steamships, the "Grand Atlantic Egg" was the only way to travel. On 1 June, Singapore Airlines introduces a new service from Toronto to Singapore via Amsterdam/enna, Crossing the Atlantic for the very first time, and rearing that spirit of pure extravagance with inflight service even other airlines tabu. Singapore Girl you're a great way to fly.

SINGAPORE AIRLINES

A great way to fly



OPENING NOTES

Patrick Watson lives it up, Jean Chrétien has a new campaign chairman, and Alexander Haig relives Watergate

A CRUCIAL POST

With the next federal election possibly scheduled for 1992, the federal Liberals have finally filed a crucial behind-the-scenes post. High-level sources have told *Maclean's* that Liberal Leader Jean Chrétien will soon appoint Senator Joyce Fairbairn to chair the party's election campaign. Fairbairn, a 51-year-old former journalist who worked for newspapers across Canada, has long-standing ties to several Liberal leaders, including Pierre Trudeau, who appointed her to the Senate in 1984. And the Albertan-born Fairbairn outlasted John Turner during the 1985 election campaign. On Parliament Hill, she has a well-earned reputation as a tight-lipped political operator who has particularly close ties to Senate Liberal leader Allan Rock. In fact, last Christmas, Fairbairn was highly touted as Chrétien's choice to replace Macfarlane. She will need every connection she can muster. Liberal cash reserves are so low that the party had to stop doing private polls about the mood of Canadians. Not exactly a glowing start.

Fairbairn: a new task for a Liberal loyalist



JOYCE FAIRBAIN

Striking the right notes

As guest director of the Scotia Festival of Music's current diversity Canadian issue, renowned composer Pierre Boulez will spend only a month in Canada. But it took Christopher Wilson, the festival's managing director, more than five years to secure the Paris-based Boulez. Said Wilson: "It's a small miracle that he's agreed to perform for us. People in New York can't believe we've done it." As for Boulez, he says that he just wants to help promote 20th-century composers. Said Boulez: "Only a small amount of work are consistently performed. People take a very dead view of what a masterpiece is." Right on key.

A FINGER OF SUSPICION

Watergate bulls take note: a new book entitled *Secret Code: The Unraveling of a President* by Greg Goss, Alexander Haig as Deep Throat—the highly placed inside source used by Washington Post reporter Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein. The 387-page book, which reaches Canadian bookstores this week, contains that only Haig, former president Richard Nixon's chief of staff during the early 1970s, was in a position to know the most damaging details surrounding the notorious scandal that toppled the Nixon presidency. And it—though their evidence is largely circumstantial, rather than



BOB WOODWARD

Nixon supplied



Haig: the real Deep Throat?

Len Colodny and Robert Gertzel contend that Haig and Woodward actually knew each other as far back as 1969, when Woodward served in the American navy. They write: "As an official in a highly sensitive position, Deep Throat would not have failed to recognize reporter Woodward unless he trusted him implicitly." Both Woodward and Haig have dismissed the allegation. Said Woodward: "I didn't meet Al Haig in the navy, and if I did I'd be delighted to say so. They are incorrect." And Woody Gelberg, a spokesman for Haig, called the claims "preposterous" and "ludicrous." Watergate revisited.

PAYING THE HIGH COST OF DYING

The soaring cost of funerals in what used to be East Germany is proving to be a boon for Leipzig University. Indeed, ever since the two Germanys united in October, 1990, the price of coffin services has soared to \$600 from \$34. Now, the university's medical faculty, which has long complained about the lack of bodies for research, is offering to bury the dead in return for their organs. Although the university expected heavy criticism when it recently placed an ad in the local newspaper, it got a "remarkable response," according to the anatomy department's Dr. Wolfgang Schmidt. So far, more than 180 people have signed up, some of them as young as 35. Said an obviously elated Schmidt: "We are making people an attractive offer." May they rest in peace.

Out of fashion

Winnie Mandela, wife of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, appears to have fallen out of favour with



ALAN WATSON FOR CIBC

Mandela's low seller

London's fashion trends. After her recent conviction on kidnapping and assault charges in South Africa, T-shirts bearing her image joined the discount sections of big Canary Street shops. And a store called *Alimony* will no longer carry Winnie Mandela's portraits. Said manager Lee Martin: "She never did become an icon like Marilyn Monroe."

A newspaper's troubled times

The Toronto *Globe and Mail's* commitment to news that it has closed four of its monthly magazines because of disappointing advertising sales revenues led to the loss of as many as 45 jobs. The newspaper made the announcement while 25 of its senior executives, including publisher Jay McInerney and editor William Thomson, gathered at the peak Millennium Inn northwest of Toronto for a two-day strategy session. As a result, according to one *Globe* insider, some internal reporters and editors expressed displeasure privately about the timing of the meeting—and the expense. Best-selling author and *Globe* columnist Allan Tupper addressed the group on the second day. According to insiders, the session was supposed to chart

the newspaper's progress for the next five years. Neither McInerney nor Thomson could be reached for comment.



ALAN TUPPER

Tupper: a journalist's magazine after advocate

HIGH TIMES DOWN UNDER

Reap for Paper, a consortium on the Australian island state of Tasmania, wants to grow marijuana plants for pulp. According to the consortium, paper made from long pulp lasts longer and is twice as recyclable as paper made from wood. And environmentalists on the Australian mainland say that the plan will help save conventional forests. But Ian Gribbin, spokesman for the Tasmanian premier's office, said: "We would become a very popular state if we started growing hemp legally and as a large scale." A lovely dose of stonewall.



Meeting with bad press

Advisers to CIBC chairman Patrick Watson is behind a board of directors meeting in Montreal, N.E., earlier this month and with some consideration in the only province that does not have an English-language CBC TV station. The Times-Tribune's account of the two-day gathering of the 13 board members and questioned the propriety of meeting at the "expensive surroundings of the Hotel Bonaventure despite the well-publicized mission to fund the voluntary work on government funding." The board looked 36 years old and drank on lobster and crab. But a hotel spokesman said later that the weekend was donated. Said Watson: "If you bring people in from across the country, then I feel you're obliged to give them some comfort." Later, he called the article "disrespectful, shabby and cheap." Is this the kind of welcome you get from your "Gold Standard" newspaper?

Watson: "disrespectful and shabby"



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COLUMN



The scary policies of Ontario's socialists

BY DIANE FRANCIS

Ontario's socialists are turning out to be the nightmare so many feared. Largely a collection of public servants, professional politicians and the few cabinet ministers who are not a pariah, the new cabinet is full of naive and destructive ideology. Ontario's socialists are anti-business at a time when Canada needs to encourage enterprise.

Their recent budget proposes to hike spending this year by 11.9 per cent and to impose new taxes and huge deficits at a time when Canada needs to lighten its debt and get its economy moving in order. By 1996, Ontario's debt will soar to \$77 billion (\$7,364 per capita) from its current \$42 billion (\$4,344 per capita), according to IMF estimates. Not surprisingly, this has resulted in the province losing its triple-A credit rating and will result in new loans on Ontario's businesses and its 9.7 million residents. The province's budget also imposes indirect taxes on all Canadians by contributing to a higher national inflation rate, which will make interest rates higher than they otherwise would have been.

Already, NDP Premier Bob Rae's socialism is causing capital to leave or avoid the province. Businesses are not paying tax on strikes or pre-pension payments. But now this economic damage. Rae's policies will drive many of a working business Ontario, Ottawa, Quebec and the West, at a time when unity is threatened.

Ontario government policies are clearly set of step with those of other jurisdictions. For instance, the controversial Albert report on amending Canada's Constitution, which was adopted by Quebec's ruling Liberal party, clearly explains why change is needed. "Canada," it says, "unintentionally may encounter problems—at competitive tax borders, inadequate efforts to expand foreign markets, the poor prospects for the development of Canada's natural resources sector—can't mention that the productivity growth of Canadian businesses is among the lowest of all industrialized countries, while labour-related costs and the

cost of capital are among the highest."

By contrast, Ontario's socialists would make labour costs even higher by increasing the minimum wage by nearly 50 per cent. Employment-equity policies and proposals to extend union powers would also result in higher wages. By holding businesses with higher overheads and taxes, Ontario's socialists would force Canadian companies to leave the country. They ignore Quebec's concerns about inadequate economic development by imposing a new tax on firms as well as promoting an environmental bill of rights that could render environmental money operations.

Worst of all, Ontario's socialists add to the problem of high capital costs by taking an inflationary budget, which lowers the province's credit rating, then forcing Ontario taxpayers to pay higher interest rates on provincial borrowing to cover the province's increasing debt. None of it makes any sense whatsoever and will further alienate Quebec and the West.

Socialist apologists push-back laws that cap labour and entrepreneurs will find that they just cut law "excessive" the NDP will "allowing" the takeover of Ontario's largest natural-gas utility, Consumers' Gas, by for-

ever-owned British Gas. Socialist supporters also point to Rae's demands and more companies designed to solicit policy viewpoints from across the ideological spectrum. They say that evidence of Rae's moderation is that extreme elements of the NDP are upset at the government's failure to introduce minimum corporate taxes, death duties and the scrapping of Ontario's nuclear program. To name just a few. Indeed, they predict, Rae is distancing himself from some of these proposals.

But the telltale signs of socialism, with its dislike and envy of wealth creation, are everywhere. After Rae assumed power in September of last year, he ordered my editor-in-chief who owns a rental property to sell. Why not merely force them to disclose their ownerships to avoid conflict? Is Rae declaring ownership a crime? Is capital accumulation a crime? Are landlords somehow doing something wrong?

The next glimpse into the NDP's hatred towards business came in its proposal to protect workers in the event of bankruptcies. While worker protection is a worthy idea, the NDP's proposed law would make officers (as well as owners or directors) personally liable to pay up to six months' severance to workers, even if the company goes bust. Looking behind this is socialist logic that blame can be attached to any failure. Ironically, anyone who understands business knows that failures are caused by factors such as high taxes, high labor costs and high interest rates that regimes like Rae's impose. Failures also result from stiff competition, many business lack of innovation, old-fashioned mind-sets, racist workers or implicitly greedy unions. Why shouldn't the NDP's legislation also deal gently owners or socialist workers, especially in cases where they share the blame?

By far the most dramatic manifestation of the socialist vision is contained in some of the government's changes to Ontario's welfare system. Among the highlights benefits can be paid to recipients even if they own two properties, and recipients are now required to take only "suitable" employment rather than any job that might be available. Already, welfare benefits are far too rich in Ontario, yielding a tax-free amount to a breadwinner with three dependents of up to \$25,948 annually. This is more than many employed people can get up after paying their taxes, unemployment insurance premiums, Canada Pension Plan contributions and other costs associated with work. Benefits are so rich that, for some, they remove the incentive to work.

Although duly elected, the NDP's "new democracy" isn't very democratic. The socialists do not, in my opinion, have a mandate to impose draconian policies. They not because Ontario has prospered the liberals and Tories have left. Even so, Rae presents with a destructive platform based on a misperception of business that impedes our living standards. And while I'm the first to agree that governments must protect the public from unrestrained capitalism because it can lead to the exploitation of new law. They just cut law "excessive" the NDP will "allowing" the takeover of Ontario's largest natural-gas utility, Consumers' Gas, by for-



Scowen trying to convince Quebec's embattled anglophones to concentrate on building their community's strength

CANADA

A GROWING FURY

The controversy begins with a derivative passed by an anglophone board. The six-page document, bloodily entitled "Instruction 80-54-81," was prepared late in the 1980s in the department of Quebec Education Minister Michel Ruel. Early in life, it was sent to the Lakeshore School Board, which oversees the education of 13,000 mostly English-speaking students in the affluent suburbs of west Montreal. It followed, the directive's contents would make it more difficult for students to enter English classes in the board's 28 elementary and high schools. And it prompted a letter response: "It's stupid and it's illegal," seething board chairman Joel Hartt. "We don't live in a police state here."

That angry reply quickly struck a responsive chord among other English-speaking Quebecers. Two other bilingualist school boards with large anglophone populations quickly joined Lakeshore's campaign to cancel the new rules, which, for the first time, would force students who cannot prove their eligibility for English education at least 30 days before the school year begins to enroll in French classes instead. And the confusion with which other anglophone Quebecers rallied to support the

A NEW MOOD OF COMBATIVENESS AND ANGER HAS SURFACED AMONG ANGLOPHONE QUEBECERS

school officials reflected a new development in Quebec politics that stretches far beyond the immediate issue of education. "We are witnessing a change in mood among Anglo Quebecers," claimed Neil Gosselin, one of four trustees who represent the English-language Minority party in Quebec's National Assembly. "There is a rising combativeness." And actually, the growing tensions among Quebec anglophones is occurring at precisely the same moment as many francophone leaders are beginning to exhibit a new desire for ethnic unity with the province's English-speaking majority.

Small signs of a changing mood among Quebec's 800,000 English-speaking citizens have surfaced before, but the first concrete evidence that anglophones are no longer prepared to tolerate the status quo emerged in April, with the release of a survey conducted by the Centre de recherches sur l'opinion publique (CROPI). The poll found that 39 per cent of anglophones surveyed predicted that they would not reside in Quebec in five years' time. Another 44 per cent said that they planned to stay, and the remaining 15 per cent said they didn't know. When anglophones were asked to anticipate their future as an independent Quebec, the color pollsters reported, 44 per cent said that they would leave, 35 per cent planned to stay and 21 per cent did not know. "That poll really shook some people," said David Berlemont, executive director of Alliance Quebec. "It opened French Quebecers' eyes to the real discontent in our community."

Many English-speaking Quebecers have taken the findings as confirmation for the view that the community must assert its language rights and more actively resist assimilation into the francophone majority. The leading proponent of the view is Rod Scowen, a former Liberal MP who earlier this year proposed the wider

use of English in a book entitled *A Different Place: The English in Quebec* in the 1990s. One sign of Scowen's growing influence occurred last week when Alliance Quebec officials announced that he was the only candidate for chairman of the 15,000-member organization's board—a position that will be confirmed when the group holds its annual meeting from June 7 to 11. Scowen told *Marathon* that he had agreed to accept the position only after Alliance president Robert Keston agreed to "step putting our focus on changing lives in Quebec City, and concentrate on building up the strength of our own community."

Such vocal expressions of Anglo assertiveness have coincided oddly with the new role of moderation being heard on the other side of Quebec's language divide. Bloc Québécois leader Lucien Bouchard, for one, expressed concern last week at the growing evidence of anglophone discontent. The separatist leader urged his fellow francophone Quebecers to

assist Charles Taylor, a prominent McGill University political scientist, to the Council de la langue française, an advisory body that oversees the administration of the province's language laws.

Despite the conciliatory gestures—or perhaps encouraged by them—examples of single-phrase criticism have persisted. Taylor, in an interview with the Montreal daily *Le Soleil* shortly after his appointment, publicly denounced portions of Quebec language law as a product of "mass hysteria" on the part of francophone Quebecers and "intently endemic"—remarks that prompted some members of the separatist Parti Québécois to appear in the National Assembly to demand Taylor's resignation.

And as the new regulations mandating for the provincial department of education supply demonstrated, the signals being sent to Quebec anglophones were decidedly mixed. "Instruction 80-54-81-02" requires that all new



Separatist demonstrations: a poll reveals that many anglophones plan to leave

show more generosity towards the province's English-speaking minority. To that end, Bouchard even suggested moderating Quebec's restrictive language laws. Declared the former federal Conservative cabinet minister, whose fledgling political organization continues to lead all polls in the province: "We must keep our anglophones. We need them."

While its rhetoric may differ, the Liberal Quebec government is also mulling a new step towards English-speaking Quebecers. In one gesture last week, Treasury Board President Daniel Johnson unveiled a program to help more anglophones for the provincial and federal. The treasury currently allows less than one per cent of its positions to anglophones—who account for 12 per cent of the province's 6.8 million people. In a move that appeared to be casually motivated, Premier Robert Bourassa earlier named fluently bilingual

students be enrolled in French unless they present a certificate issued by the province's department confirming that they meet the existing criteria for English-language education—that the pupil or a parent has previously been educated in English somewhere in Canada. Until the directive, schools could accept a verbal declaration of a student's eligibility.

Reversing the traditional paperwork as "almost totally impossible to administer," Hartt said last week that the Lakeshore board would defy the new ruling. A 24-hour meeting last in the week between the Alliance's Keston and Paul produced no resolution—only a promise to hold more meetings this week. Plainly, as long as Quebec's divisive anglophone-minority and francophone-majority tensions, their rising chorus of dissent seems unlikely to diminish.

BARRY CAME in Montreal

National Notes

THE RACE IS ON

Competing for the leadership of the B.C. Social Credit party began an Ontario Premier Rita Johnston and her former finance minister Melville Casanovic—who resigned from Johnston's cabinet on May 7 at her request—was named of their candidates. Secord withdrew from July 15 to 20 to pick a successor to former premier William Vander Zalm.

A NEW FORUM FOR NARIVES

New Scotia MLA ordered the creation of a special jury to judge out for the province's 3,000 Maritimes Indians and non-Indians in a jury system. He said a new court system to judge the cases of the accused. As well, the commission will review the boundaries of existing ridings to favor the election of black and Indian members to the provincial assembly.

BACK TO WORK

Miners in Saskatchewan returned to work after an 11-day walkout. The miners, who had been working a 10-per-cent wage increase over two years, settled for between 9.4 and 11 per cent over the same period, depending on seniority.

CREATIVE ACCOUNTING

B.C. Finance Minister John Jensen tabled a \$36.5-billion budget that he said would cover a deficit of \$295 million in the 1991-1992 fiscal year. But critics—citing the Institute of Chartered Accountants of British Columbia—said that the real deficit would be more than \$1.2 billion, because Jensen counted \$439 million in a credit from the B.C. Budget Stabilization Fund designed to hold money saved from earlier budget cutbacks. In fact, the fund is gone and the government must borrow that money, too.

MARITIME CO-OPERATION

New Brunswick, New Scotia and Prince Edward Island moved a small step closer to economic union on the Council of Maritime Premiers proposed to remove several barriers to interprovincial business. Among the proposals, a single securities commission, an end to provincial protection in government contracts, and co-ordinated programs to promote tourism and locally produced beer and wine.

AN OPEN INVITATION

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, on a 12-day trip to the Far East to promote trade and investment, told businessmen in Hong Kong that Canada welcomes a new round of negotiations from the British Overseas Council, which is due to come under Canadian-Chinese rule in 1997.

The minister takes aim

Kim Campbell targets gun controls—again

During a sprinting race with chaotic politics in British Columbia, Kim Campbell accepted a series of runners about her abilities just before going home. Last week, the federal justice minister and former provincial Social Credit MLA returned to her Vancouver home riding amid speculation in soccer circles that she could be induced to run for the next prime leadership. Campbell, who fought bitterly with then-Premier William Vander Zalm when she served as a Social Credit member from 1986 to 1988, rejected any idea of trying to succeed him. "It would be silly to change," she told *Maclean's* last week. "What I am doing now is not interesting and is important, and its contribution to trying to hold the country together is something I put as enormous value on." Still, what may have helped to fuel the rumors about a return to provincial politics are indications that Campbell's ability with political maneuver in Ottawa has followed after a series of setbacks, both personal and political.



Campbell: polarized debate and a deeply divided caucus

Aggravated Canada's first female justice minister 15 months ago, Campbell was widely seen as the strongest and most promising politician in the senior ranks of the Conservative cabinet. But as she prepared to reintroduce important legislation on gun control, Campbell was under intense pressure to live up to that performance by assessment. To date, her performance has not matched expectations: the earlier attempt to toughen gun controls ended in embarrassment when many rural MPs in her own caucus opposed her bill. During Campbell to withdraw it last November.

While many of the majority groups that had supported Campbell's opposition clearly felt betrayed by her support for that legislation, which would have pre-authorized abortion by returning it to the Criminal Code as an offense under some circumstances. Said Sheehy Bay, a senior editor of the *Canadian Business* magazine, a Vancouver-based newsletter: "She has been a big disappointment so far."

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Legal semi-automatic assault-type rifle: a Tory 'gun-expert' bill

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But as she prepared to reintroduce important legislation on gun control, Campbell was under intense pressure to live up to that performance by assessment. To date, her performance has not matched expectations: the earlier attempt to toughen gun controls ended in embarrassment when many rural MPs in her own caucus opposed her bill. During Campbell to withdraw it last November.

conflicting positions. Said Arnold Malcom, a Tory MP who represents the Alberta riding of Crowfoot and is a vocal critic of many conservatives: "Campbell has been extraordinarily good at listening to our perspectives."

Still, events last week underscored the contradictory currents that define Campbell. International Trade Minister Michael Wilson, in a measure that he said was intended to promote Canadian exports, introduced a bill that would broaden the number of countries to which Canadian companies are allowed to export automatic weapons and light armored vehicles. Opposition critics promptly charged that the legislation violated principles laid out at the height of the Persian Gulf War by both Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and then-External Affairs Minister Joe Clark. At the time, both men called for an international summit to agree on a plan to restrict the worldwide proliferation of weapons. In a speech on Feb. 8, Mulroney declared: "One of the main lessons to be learned from this war is the danger to us all of the proliferation of both conventional and unconventional weapons." Noted Mr. Clark: "We had to defend last week 'Canadians were waiting for a gun-control bill—and instead we got a gun-export bill.'"

For her part, Campbell promised an early end to speculation about the shape of her own legislation to control gun sales at home. And she expressed confidence that her revised bill will find support on both sides of the stormy debate. Declared Campbell: "I have taken the toughest stance on public policy and managed to stick to it through [events]—not by having it done, anybody's threat, but by listening and building consensus."

At the same time, Campbell, whose second marriage ended in separation earlier this year, said that she would signal "aggressive women's agenda" in the weeks ahead. Later this month, she will convene a major public national conference in Vancouver on controlling violence in the justice system. Such high-profile undertakings reflect Campbell's acute awareness that she needs an unmistakable political victory to reverse her last momentous. When Mulroney was planning his most recent cabinet shuffle.

On April 21, Campbell expressed the wish not to be moved from the justice portfolio. "I am now getting into the stretch with my own agenda," she said. "By the end of this year, people are going to see a real Kim Campbell stamp on the justice ministry." Making that mark runs the risk of creating new enemies—but it may also help Campbell reverse some old ones.

BRUCE WALLACE in Ottawa

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CANADA



Alaskan oil pipeline development plans threaten caribou hunted by Canadians

Battles across borders

Yukoners fight Washington over caribou land

Also has been every year since he was a boy, Chad Roger Kope of the Old Crow Indian band spent part of his spring tracking caribou along the banks of the Porcupine River. Like most of the 300 residents of Old Crow, an Arctic village in northwestern Yukon, Kope says that he looks forward to the annual spring and fall hunts as the caribou pass nearby on their way to and from calving grounds in the U.S. Arctic National Wildlife Refuge along the northern coast of neighboring Alaska. The hunts provide meat on which most Old Crow families—and 7,000 other native people along the Canadian and U.S. Arctic coast—depend for subsistence throughout the year.

"It's always one of the happiest times when the first caribou come," Kope said in an interview. But the dry community's joy at this spring's hunt was clouded by anxiety over a debate in Washington. There, legislators are considering whether to permit oil and gas drilling on the Alaskan refuge—a move that northern natives, environmentalists and the Canadian government say could devastate the 180,000-sq-km Porcupine caribou herd, said Kope. "The U.S. Congress is making decisions about our livelihood—and it's scary."

Developments on Capitol Hill last week ap-

peared to lead astray to Kope's concerns. After a month of debate, the Senate energy committee approved a new National Energy Security Act that, for the first time, would allow oil and gas leasing in the 18-million-acre Alaskan refuge. The bill, which must still pass the full Senate and the House of Representatives, represents the latest twist in a three-decade battle that has pitted environmentalists on both sides of the border against the oil lobby and the Alaskan government, which is wary of what it claims is North America's largest untapped oil reserve. In recent months, however, the advocates of development, who include President George Bush, have enlisted a potent new argument by linking Arctic drilling to American concerns over energy supplies in the wake of the Gulf War. Still, energy committee chairman Bennett Johnston, a Louisiana Democrat and a co-sponsor of the bill, "I do not see how we can send troops

to fight in the Persian Gulf but not explore the most promising prospect for domestic oil."

Conservation, not energy security, was the prime motivation for creation of the Arctic refuge in 1980 and for the decision by Congress to double its size 38 years later. Still, shortly after the 1980 eruption, Congress

revised the U.S. Department of the Interior to assess the potential of a 1.5-million-acre strip of the refuge along the Beaufort Sea. In 1986, the department reported that the area could contain as much oil as Alaska's Prudhoe Bay field, 60 miles to the west, which accounts for almost one-quarter of U.S. domestic oil production. The department urged Congress to allow drilling on the coastal strip—even though it acknowledged that the resulting disruption of caribou calving grounds would likely reduce the Porcupine herd by up to 40 per cent.

Those findings set off a flurry of competing proposals rather to allow drilling or to declare the area a wildlife refuge, as is presently. To register Canadian opposition to development, federal officials arranged for both native hunters and representatives of the Yukon and Northwest Territories governments to visit Washington.

Protesting that Canada had set aside 3 million acres of adjoining territory in the northern Yukon as a wilderness preserve in 1984, the northwesterners accused the United States of breaching commitments to protect the region's migratory wildlife. Citing estimates that the refuge may contain only enough recoverable oil to supply U.S. needs for six months, Yukon government leader Tony Penikese, for one, declared: "It's a choice between a few weeks of energy supply for U.S. consumers and a native livelihood that goes back thousands of years."

The Canadians found ready allies among U.S. environmentalists. They stressed that as well as providing breeding grounds for caribou, the refuge is home to rare musk oxen, polar and grizzly bears, snow geese and tundra swans. Said Michael Marx, chairman of the Alaska Coalition, which represents 70 environmental groups: "It's a unique habitat."

But opponents argue that caribou co-exist with development. They point to the much smaller Central Arctic herd, which ranges near the Prudhoe Bay fields, and which has thrived in area since the field was developed in the early 1970s. Said Alaska senator and energy committee member Frank Lautenberg: "We don't have to choose between Arctic oil development and environmental protection."

For his part, environmentalist Mitt Romney "cautiously optimistic" that the proposal to drill in the Arctic refuge will not survive a full vote of the Senate, expected by the fall. That would be welcome news to Chad Kope. "If anything happened to the oilfield," he said, "it would be disastrous to the people of Old Crow." But with Washington's most powerful agencies insisting that the United States must increase domestic oil production, those words are likely to be heard more loudly as Canadian Hill debates are the outcome of a key Canadian village.

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FLIGHT FROM ADDIS ABABA

IN THE FACE OF A REBEL ADVANCE, ETHIOPIA'S JEWS FIND SANCTUARY IN ISRAEL AND A DICTATOR FLEES

They had left their homes in autonomous western Ethiopia last year and come to the capital, Addis Ababa, to live as mud huts and small, crowded enclaves. In the promised land of Israel. But for the Ethiopian Jews, members of Beta Israel, or the House of Israel, the process had been agonizingly slow. And last week, as well-armed rebels advanced on the capital and the country's dictator, Lt.-Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, fled into exile, the Jews noted from their tiny tent to be allowed to go off to "the land of our fathers here," said one, 60-year-old Alchembrha Kassu. "We couldn't easily get caught in the confusion." Then, last Friday, the first of a fleet of Israeli El Al airliners arrived in Addis Ababa. Under a sunset past wooded oak groves ago—but approved by Ethiopia's provisional government in response to a letter from U.S. President George Bush only last Wednesday—city buses sheltered thousands of Jews, carrying some families or battered refugees from the Israeli Embassy to the airport. Within 24 hours, the massive airlift—15,000 people making the 1,800-mile trip to Tel Aviv—was complete.

The extraordinary operation, red-embroidered Solomon after the ancient king of Israel, was similar to a surprise airlift that brought 12,000 Ethiopians to Israel in 1984 and 1985. "It's great movement for all our people," Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir declared last Sunday after the latest operation ended. Back in Ethiopia, however, other dramatic events continued to unfold. Rebels closed in on Addis Ababa on the weekend, even as they reportedly

assured American officials that they would not enter the city before U.S.-backed peace talks opened in London this week. Another group of guerrillas announced that they had captured Amara, capital of the Red Sea province of Eritrea and the country's second-largest city. For residents of Africa's oldest independent state, long ravaged by civil war and famine, the latest developments provided both joy and apprehension—joy at throwing off their dictator after 17 years of Marxist rule, apprehension because the rebels who sought to supplant him had equally strong Marxist credentials.

The collapse of the Ethiopian dictatorship, shored up by its extreme Marxist sponsors and weakened by a series of rebel military successes, had seemed likely for weeks. Mengistu fled to Zimbabwe, where he was in a jam, on May 21. And during a state visit to France three days later, Zimbabwean President Robert Mu-



gabe said that he would grant political asylum to Mengistu (as fired since the late 1970s). Although Mengistu handed over power to his vice-president, Gen. Tesfaye Gelwan-Selassie, his departure clearly signaled the demise of the Ethiopian regime. "This is not the beginning of the end," said a senior government official who spoke on condition of anonymity. "It is the end of the end."

The forces that brought Mengistu down were two major rebel groups, fighting only by name as loose allies. The Eritrean People's Liberation Front had been battling since 1961 for the secession of the northern province of Eritrea. The Tigrayan People's Liberation Front had been fighting since the mid-1970s for its struggle in the province of Tigray, seeking not independence but Mengistu's overthrow. Late last year, the two groups joined forces as the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, while still maintaining their separate identities and aims. Both the Eritreans and Tigrayans rebel groups began the war with strong Marxist leanings. And although at recent years they have moved towards a more centrist position, some Ethiopians have expressed reserves that under the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, they would be no better off than under Mengistu. But in the immediate aftermath of Mengistu's flight last week, the atmosphere in Addis Ababa was triumphantly anti-Marxist-Leninist. First, the government of sitting president Tesfaye held 196 political prisoners. Then, it sent a team of workers with pickhameters to Lenin Square to topple a 30-foot-tall bronze statue of



Ethiopian rebels, Mengistu toppled on expectations of early solutions, but the end of the Cold War makes the problems more manageable

the Soviet leader, which the Moscow government had presented at 1884 to mark the 100th anniversary of the revolution that eventually brought Mengistu to power. As workers demolished the statue's massive concrete base, citizens cheered. "Mengistu, fled Lenin, thief." And at a reference to Mengistu's chaotic regime, they added a further insult: "Zimbabwe, thief." With the base weakened, workers with ropes and a crane pulled the statue down, and students chanted graffiti on its legs: "No more socialism," read one. "Free Ethiopia," said another.

Meanwhile, leaders of Mengistu's defeated army poured into Addis Ababa, bringing with them the rebels who rejected today's calls for a ceasefire. But one Western diplomat. "They are tightening the noose around the city, ready to administer the final blow if the new leadership does not deliver at the talks." Those talks, under U.S. sponsorship, met with European Community officials, were due to open in London on May 27. But administration officials in Washington said last week that they did not expect the talks to provide an early solution to Ethiopia's problems, which are aggravated by the specter of a famine more severe than the one that ravaged the Horn of Africa seven years ago. Somalia officials, on condition of anonymity, "It would be foolish to think we could solve all of this in a week's meeting. We're under as much as the talks will be easy."

Still, the end of the Cold War makes Ethio-

opia's problems more manageable than they were a few years ago. Until Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev decided to abandon the Kremlin's traditional geopolitical objectives in the Third World, Ethiopia was a superpower battleground. Now, American officials regard it as a stage for U.S.-Soviet co-operation. In a recent speech, Leon Hicks, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, declared, "We do not look at the Horn principally from a strategic or military angle anymore." But Hicks added that the Americans are opposed to the idea of Eritrean independence, fearing that it will encourage revolutionary movements elsewhere in Africa and lead to widespread anarchy. "New and different solutions are and must be tried," said Hicks. The Ethiopians and Eritreans, he added, "are in need of intermediaries."

For the Ethiopian Jews who escaped their country's turmoil, the future seemed brighter, even as the troubled Middle East. They arrived at Ben Gurion Airport near Tel Aviv looking dazed and exhausted, stepping onto a military airplane Israeli leaders greeted them. One old woman fainter. Greetings Ababa, a 27-year-old teacher who came with his wife and three children, said, "I'm terribly happy. This was my dream." But for the Ethiopians they left behind, the longtime dream—of a future free of famine and fighting—remained a distant margin.

BOB LEVIN with **MELISSA MACKENZIE** in Washington and correspondents' reports

EXPANDING THE SAFETY ZONE Iraq agreed to withdraw its troops and secret police from Dohuk, allowing non-combatant aid workers to enter the northern town in an effort to encourage the return of Kurdish refugees. The United States sent about 200 military and civilian personnel to reinforce water, sanitation and electricity in Dohuk, which Iraq troops severely damaged while suppressing a Kurdish uprising last March.

MANDALA ARRESTED Police in Johannesburg arrested and freed Winnie Mandela twice on the same day for leading women's demonstrations in support of 200 black political prisoners on a hunger strike. Mandela, who on May 14 received a six-year prison sentence for kidnapping and conspiracy in 1986, is out on bail pending an appeal.

A LAMBSKIN VISIT In the first visit to Israel by a Polish president, Leszek Wlasiak told farmers at a Jerusalem outdoor museum to the six million Jews, half of them from Poland, who the Poles killed during the Second World War. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir accepted an invitation from Wlasiak to make an official visit to Poland. The Polish-born prime minister, whose mother died at the Treblinka death camp, said that the crimes of the past could never be forgotten.

ARRESTS IN GERMANY In Berlin, police arrested former East German prime minister Willy Stoph and former defense minister Hans Krieser on charges of involvement in manslaughter. The two men are accused of ordering troops to shoot people trying to flee the East-West German border. Between 1974 and 1989, about 200 East Germans died trying to cross the Berlin Wall or the East-West German border.

HOLLOW CELEBRATIONS China marked 60 years of Communist rule over neighboring Tibet with fireworks and a state rally in the capital, Lhasa. Western governments have criticized China's human rights record in Tibet and its brutal suppression of pro-independence demonstrations.

AN IRISH BREAKTHROUGH The British government's minister for Northern Ireland, Peter Brooke, broke a deadlock preventing the start of landmark talks about the future of the Irish Republic. Brooke was an all-party agreement to hold the talks at Stormont, the local parliament building in Belfast.



Lithuanian doll factory: declining of exports and republican protectionism

THE SOVIET UNION

A plea for assistance

The West ponders an economic rescue plan

A team of Soviet economists huddled with American professors at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., last week, crafting an economic recovery plan for the Soviet Union. Led by Grigoriy Yavlinskiy, the former dean of Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, the group is seeking the support of President George Bush for massive foreign investment in the Soviet economy—between \$17 billion and \$25 billion annually for several years in varying sizes of grants and loans. The sweeping political and economic reforms that would result from the Soviet government's new plan would be a "grand bargain," said Yavlinskiy. The program, he told a news conference, calls for the Soviet central government, as well as the republics, "to move rapidly to democracy and a free market economy"—and for the United States and allies to help motivate them with money and expertise. Added Gregory Yurkin, the leader of the Soviet economic team: "If we let us be ready to do what is necessary to transform Soviet politics and economic processes."

Sources as diverse as the Kremlin, the International Monetary Fund and the Central Intelligence Agency have all come to the same conclusion: the Soviet economy is in desperate trouble. There are numerous reasons for the sharp economic decline, ranging from protectionism on the part of the Soviet republics to

declining oil exports to the crippling effects of a recent end to most oil sales. Last week in Moscow, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev acknowledged the gravity of the situation by announcing that he wants to be invited to the July summit in London of the Group of Seven, the world's major industrial powers, to discuss new forms of cooperation. In Washington, Bush told reporters that he was seriously awaiting the arrival this week of top Gorbachev aide Vyacheslav Pavlov, who is expected to explain what reforms the Soviets are prepared to make in exchange for an economic rescue package. Bush heavily hinted that President's proposal will be a major factor in his decision on whether to approve U.S. financial aid, unlike support Gorbachev's pleas for the G7 summit.

Secretary of State James Baker told a congressional subcommittee last week that any rescue package would have to be linked to such political issues as curbing Moscow's military capability. Baker added that Gorbachev's unwillingness to the summit "depends in large part on what might happen over the next couple of weeks with respect to the prospects for economic reform in the Soviet Union." At Harvard, Yavlinskiy said that he understands the reluctance of Western leaders to pour money into the "iron curtain" and that the new needs in the Soviet Union, particularly at a time of

economic recession in Europe and North America. But in an article to be published in the June issue of *Foreign Affairs* journal, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Bush's former special assistant on the National Security Council, argues that Washington has a vested interest in helping Moscow. The disintegration of the Soviet Union and ensuing civil wars and instability, they write, would pose "high and unacceptable risks of nuclear war." But a concerted East-West program, they add, "could plausibly avoid this worst outcome."

Moscow has already taken some important steps to avert social and economic chaos. In April, Gorbachev agreed to an outline for peace sharing with the leaders of the 15 republics. (The leaders of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Armenia, Moldova and Georgia, who won independence, did not participate.) The republics approved Gorbachev's so-called anti-crisis program, which includes a ban on all strikes, in return for greater autonomy under a new union treaty. Then, on May 16, the Soviet president reached agreement with all the republics except Estonia and Georgia to cut the federal budget by 30 per cent and work towards covering the country's vast debt to industry in civilian production.

Still, enormous problems remain. One of the most worrisome is the continuing decline in oil production. The Soviet Union is still the world's largest oil producer, but production has declined to 500 million tons last year from 540 million tons in 1989. Now, Soviet officials are predicting that production could drop to as low as 500 million tons in 1990. The reasons for the decline range from steadily built and maintained pipelines to a lack of spare parts. As a result, the Soviet Union has had to cut, at least partly, its exports, the country's prime foreign exchange earner, to 40 billion tons from 125 million. Declaring Soviet revenues, according to a 1990 economic report released last week, may contribute to a budget deficit this year four times higher than last year's expected.

In 1987, U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall used a commencement speech at Harvard graduates to propose a sweeping program of economic and technical aid for postwar Europe. Between 1948 and 1952, the Marshall Plan pumped about \$15 billion into the economies of 18 countries, helping them to avert, in Marshall's words, "economic, social and political deterioration of very grave character." Clearly, the Soviet Union now faces three severe dangers. The question for many Western leaders is how much change Moscow is willing to make to strike a good bargain.

ANDREW BUKALIN with MALCOLM GLADWIN
Moscow and ANTHONY FLINT in Cambridge



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INDIA'S DANGER

Once again, India's Gandhi family had come to the banks of New Delhi's sacred Yamuna River to mourn the loss of its leader. In a field beside the river, 30-year-old Rahul Gandhi walked seven miles around the remains of his slain father, Rajiv. He tapped the head, swathed in white cotton, with a wooden staff in a symbolic gesture meant to liberate Rajiv's spirit by breaking open his skull. Then, he touched a lighted torch to the base of the funeral pyre, made of sandalwood, sending smoke and flames following into the heavy late-afternoon sky. Seven years earlier, and only a few hundred meters from the spot where he was cremated on Friday, Rajiv Gandhi had performed the same ceremony for his mother, Indira, after militant Sikhs had garroted her down. Now, it was her son who had fallen victim to an assassin, devastating the family dynasty that has dominated modern India for more than four decades.

Rajiv Gandhi's violent death at the age of 46 came as he appeared poised to recapture the

RAJIV GANDHI'S ASSASSINATION TESTS THE WORLD'S LARGEST DEMOCRACY

prime ministry of India, which he had lost in November, 1989. He was in the midst of a general election campaign, and opinion polls showed that his Congress (R)—for India—party was strongly favored to win the largest number of seats in India's parliament, although not a majority. That would likely have returned

the reins of power to a family that, beginning with the dynasty's patriarch, Jawaharlal Nehru, had ruled India for all but five years since the country won independence from Britain in 1947 (page 34). After Gandhi's assassination last week, Congress party officials, desperately trying to trade on the image of the family name, offered the party leadership to his Italian-born wife, Sonia (page 32). After she quickly turned

them down, party officials pondered the selection of a new leader, saying that they hoped to persuade her to reconsider.

For Gandhi, tragically struck shortly after 10 p.m. on May 21, it was there that he served at the southern Indian town of Sengamankur, 42 km southwest of Madras, at the end of a long day of campaigning at sweltering heat. As he approached a platform, a woman offered him a

bouquet of flowers. As she bent to give Gandhi the bouquet, assassins shot and later, the woman apparently triggered plastic explosives strapped around her waist by a hand-delivered device belt. The powerful blast killed her, Gandhi and 34 other people. "She was a live bomb," said one police investigator. No group claimed responsibility for the assassination last week. But police said that it was almost certainly the work of militant Tamils fighting for independence in Sri Lanka, an island nation off the Indian coast. They accused Gandhi because he sent Indian troops to war-torn Sri Lanka in 1987, and those troops ended up fighting Tamil separatists there.

But whoever was behind the killing, it cast a long shadow over India's fragile democracy. Religious, ethnic and caste violence had already turned the election campaign India's 10th since independence, into its bloodiest ever, with more than 200 deaths. Gandhi, with five years' experience as prime minister be-



AP/WIDE WORLD

Gandhi (left); Nehru and Hindu priest preparing funeral pyre devastating



Mourning at Teon Marti House: relatively little violence after Gandhi's death



AP/WIDE WORLD



COVER

GANDHI HAD CAMPAIGNED ON A PLATFORM OF RESTORING ORDER

tween 1944 and 1949, had campaigned on a platform of restoring order to the severely shaken nation. Outside the Congress party's headquarters in New Delhi, slogans dangled on the concrete walls proclaimed: "Vote Congress for stability?" As it happened, Gandhi's death became a sad and disturbing reason to believe that India's deepening conflicts would only worsen. About 40 per cent of India's 520 million voters had cast their ballots the day before Gandhi was killed. Electoral authorities immediately postponed the remaining two days of voting until June 12 and 13, knowing, a situation in which the leader of the nation's biggest party changes during the balloting.

Still, India was spared a major round of violence in the immediate aftermath of the assassination. In 1984, when Indira Gandhi was shot to death by her Sikh bodyguards in retaliation for her government's crushing of Sikh rebels in the Punjab region, an orgy of bloodletting quickly followed. Gandhi laydolls poured into the streets of the capital, killing about 3,000 Sikhs as police and soldiers stood by

Last week, about two dozen people died in incidents linked to Rajiv Gandhi's death—a tiny number by the bloody standards of India, where many deaths are recorded almost every day in atrocious violence. Gandhi's supporters had no obvious target to attack. Few Tamils live in northern India, the heart of Congress-party support. And unlike Sikhs, with their distinctive turbans, Tamils are not easily identifiable by sight.

Commander: Indeed, some Gandhi supporters turned their grief in other directions, throwing cars driven by white people and even attacking foreign reporters at Teen Murti Bhavan, the ancestral home of the Gandhi and Nehru families in New Delhi, where Rajiv's body lay in state for two days last week. Other mourners, for no apparent reason, chained shops lying blame for the assassination on the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Among those attending the funeral were External Affairs Minister Barbara McGonigle, U.S. Vice-President Dan Quayle and Prince Charles.

As the heir to India's powerful and contro-

A policeman inspects Gandhi's body; suspicion fell on Tamil militants

versal political dynasty, Rajiv Gandhi was normally surrounded by some of the tightest security in the world. After his mother's death, when he assumed the leadership of the Congress party and the office of prime minister, he and his family were protected by a phalanx of highly trained commando known as the Black Cats. But in recent months, Gandhi had let down his guard. He told friends that he thought he lost the 1989 election because he had become too isolated from the people, cut off by his guards and a small group of advisers and hangers-on. In this year's election campaign, he appeared determined to interact that trend. He travelled in an open vehicle, mingling with the huge crowds that came to hear him at the swarming hot temperatures routinely topped 47° C of India's first-ever summer election.

His open style clearly cost Gandhi his life. There was little security at his last campaign stop in Seligmanabad, where his assassin was able to approach him with evident ease. His assassins at first reported that the bomb that killed Gandhi had been hidden in a bouquet of flowers. But investigators later found ballistics wires, a burned battery and fragments of a bomb, leading them to conclude that the assassin had carried the bomb strapped around her waist.

Gandhi's body was severely mutilated by the blast, at his funeral, instead of being displayed with the bare eyes to view, as in the Hindu



Gandhi's funeral procession; Priyanka Gandhi (below left) comforting her mother, Sonia; traditional mourning chaos

cation, the corpse was completely shrouded. The location of the attack, in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, immediately raised suspicion that Tamils may have killed Gandhi. Police later said that they had identified the woman as a Tamil, and believed that she was probably a member of a suicide squad belonging to a

cultist Sri Lankan Tamil guerrilla group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. Indian newspapers also reported that police had detained a Sri Lankan Tamil militant on suspicion of involvement in the assassination. But spokesmen for the Tigers adamantly denied responsibility. For years, the Tigers have used

Tamil Nadu as a base from which to wage a bloody campaign for a separate Tamil state in northern Sri Lanka. In 1987, Gandhi sent Indian soldiers—eventually numbering about 50,000—to the island nation in peacekeeping to enforce a shaky accord between the Hindu Tamil minority and the Sinhalese Buddhist majority. However, the accord collapsed and the Indian troops became involved in fighting with the Tiger guerrillas, leading the group to become bitter enemies of Gandhi.

Caste: Indeed, Gandhi had no shortage of opponents. Militant separatists in the Punjab, Kashmir and Assam regions, as well as extreme right-wing Hindu nationalists, had all vowed to kill him. Even before Gandhi's death, sectarian rivalries and caste politics had splintered the election campaign with blood. Indian political observers blamed much of the violence on general disenchantment with the country's established parties, including Gandhi's Congress party.

But the most stalling factor has been the remarkable rise of the Hindu revivalist Bharatiya Janata Party. The BJP has openly challenged the most fundamental legacy of the Nehru-Gandhi family, which built the Congress party as a secular, liberal force intended to appeal to all Indians regardless of religion, ethnic background or caste. The BJP broke with that tradition by appealing directly to the religious pride of Hindus, who comprise 85 per cent of India's population. Its leader, Lal Kr-



PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

she advised, argues that previous governments took Hinduism for granted while pandering to minorities, mainly India's 110 million Muslims. Her party, he says, would make India a Hindu state much as Moslem-dominated Pakistan is an Islamic state.

Rachit: The result, Advani tells his fast-growing band of supporters, would restore to Rama Rajya, which the Hindus believe to be a golden age when their warrior god Lord Rama ruled the world. Although Advani, a costume lover and journalist, maintains that his party would not infringe upon the rights of any minority, many lower-caste members of the BJP speak a openly racist tongue about Muslims in a comment that encapsulates the fears of many Muslims. M. J. Akbar, a former newspaper editor and Congress supporter, said recently: "Heller had the Jews, Advani has the Muslims."

The upsurge of Hindu nationalism has led to increasing clashes between India's two largest religious groups. And it has brought the BJP, a fringe party only a few years ago, into the forefront of the country's politics. It was only two of the 144 seats in India's Lok Sabha, or lower house of parliament, in 1996, but increased that to 55 in 1998. Before Gandhi's death, most opinion polls showed the BJP riding



Sonia Gandhi beside her husband's body: the largest party in leadership in mid-election

A WITNESS TO TRAGEDY

Barbara Crowstone was just 30 in behind Rajiv Gandhi when the assassin's bomb exploded, killing the Congress party leader and 17 others in an air-raid in Delhi. Crowstone, 51, the New York Times bureau chief in New Delhi since 1988, had accompanied Gandhi on a 45-minute drive to a campaign rally in the northern town of Bhopal when, collecting what turned out to be the last answers of his life. When the small, Indian-made Ambassador car arrived at the rally site last Tuesday night, Gandhi walked through a crowd toward the stage. Crowstone stayed behind to talk with Gandhi's media adviser, Sonam Dubey—an action that probably saved her life. When she turned toward the stage, the jets roared, she heard "the sound like fireworks followed by a great violent flash and a deafening explosion." Crowstone said that her first impression was that "some-

body had set off a particularly large fireworks, which I thought was a stupid thing to do." Then, she said, she saw "bodies—lots of bodies in a circle around an empty space, and limbs and clothes flying through the air." Added Crowstone, who was not hurt in the blast: "It was all over so fast."

On the drive to Bhopal earlier, Crowstone had seen in the front and in the rear, his windows open, scattering petals of flowers from well-wishers along the route. In the backseat, Crowstone sat next to Gandhi about the lack of security around the former Indian prime minister and would-be future leader, who frequently pushed out of the car to mingle with voters and rub for their support. "What else can I do?" replied Crowstone, who said that he was determined to counter the abuse against that dogged hero in the 1989 election, which his party lost. "I have been on the road 2300 hours a day almost every day since the first of May," he explained. "At the end, I am swollen and bleeding or have a cut here, a burn and a Keralda, there is this chafing and sunburns in Moslem neighborhoods, they look like you know you are, two, three times, that speed trap."

In that last interview, Gandhi spoke philosophically about the political turmoil rocking his country. He agreed that the emergence of new parties was an indication of a democratic coming-of-age in India, where the once-problematic Congress party could no longer expect to achieve a monopoly. Yet, Gandhi Gandhi, a champion of "the strong kind of justice," cited the Hindu proverbial Bhartiya-Janta Party, which has refused anti-Muslim passions across India. And he reportedly voiced his fears about more separatism and regional violence, particularly in the three states of Assam, Punjab, and Jammu and Kashmir. In his last political life, Gandhi had sought to keep his widely diverse nations together. But like his mother, Indira, he appeared to feel driven to his extreme choice. Crowstone, who had clearly followed his career "He was a man who knew who knew what he was doing, but he lacked the character to see his vision through."

ANDREW RELKE

sons of Ayodhya. Mahant Hridaya claimed that the four-century-old mosque is built on the site of an ancient Hindu holy temple and they demanded that the mosque be torn down. The conglomeration of rioting over the caste race and Hindu-Muslim violence led to the collapse of the shaky Janata Dal coalition last November. And a jingoistic mass obsession to wonder openly whether India's 49-year-old leaders had finally reached a breaking point.

For Rajiv Gandhi, however, the turmoil provided an opportunity to reduce his reputation after the handiwork of his 1989 defeat. When he took over from his mother as the new prime minister in 1984, many Indians expressed hope that the young former reformer would rejuvenate the Congress party, which had slipped into authoritarianism and corruption under Indira Gandhi. Instead, charges of corruption among party leaders grew—and

even touched the prime minister himself as the involved Bofors affair. Indian newspapers and opposition parties charged that, in 1986, a Swedish manufacturer, Bofors AB, paid as much as \$50 million in commissions and bribes to secure a \$1.6-billion arms contract. Some of the money allegedly went to party leaders. And although there is no hard evidence that Gandhi himself received any profits, the taint of corruption helped to cut his popularity—and to cost him the 1989 election.

Crowstone: In his comeback attempt this year, he is not only adopted a more down-to-earth style, but also assumed a relatively safe political position between the right-wing nationalist BJP and the left-leaning National Front. However, he had lost much of his personal stature, and he did not arouse the sentiments of adulation and hatred that his mother once did. This was reflected in the relatively restrained crowd that came to witness his funeral procession and cremation. Tens of thousands of people lined the 16-km route to the crematorium, but that was only a fraction of the number who thronged the streets of New Delhi to meet Indira Gandhi in 1984. Last week, a woman sent up traditional "saree-worshiping." "As long as the sun and moon shall shine, we will remember Rajiv Gandhi!" But there were few displays of passionate grief. "Rajiv was simply not India," said Shobha Sen Gupta, a professor at Delhi's Centre for Policy Research who has observed of Indian politics. "The leaders had worn off him after a couple of years as office. For most people, he had become quite a common man."

Still, the Gandhi name proved irresistible for Congress party leaders when they turned to choosing a new leader for their party last week.

Unlike Western nations, where the all-powerful news media can vault a politician to prominence in a relatively short period of time, India's vast size and still mostly illiterate population make it difficult for would-be leaders to become household names. That makes the Gandhi name an especially precious political commodity—all the more so because it is associated with Mahatma Gandhi, even though Indira and Rajiv were not related to involve India's spiritual founder. And that is why, on the day after Rajiv Gandhi's death, Congress leaders elected his widow, 43-year-old Sonia, as their new party president.

Dennett: The choice vividly symbolized a fierce Party leaders had not considered Sonia Gandhi before proclaiming her presidency, and the following day she announced that she would not accept the position. Sonia had always made

deep elections for about 30 years. Instead, the party's many critics charge, it has become authoritarian, cliquish and often corrupt, with deep effects on India's political culture. "The Congress party is the center of our political social system," explained Sen Gupta. "So that type of nepotism leadership poisoned the whole system. Now, Congress has a chance to return to a genuinely democratic type of leadership."

But although that remains a possibility, the party that guided India to independence could in fact, face a far bleaker future. Less than three weeks before the remaining round of voting in the general elections, the Congress party found itself without a leader—and with no obvious candidates to take over. The most likely prospect was a fight among competing factions for the vacant leadership. And with the country's predominant state in an upsurge, in-



Gandhi greeting the public during the campaign: his low-security style cost him his life

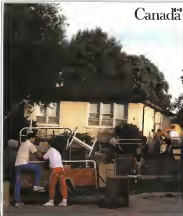
it clear that she deflected parties and took no position on her husband's party or government. And her Indian birth would inevitably arouse opposition among some Indians. "He shocked the whole country that a small clique would sit and impose him on the party and the country," said Sen Gupta. "It really shows how desperate they are." Party politician Prabh-Mishra was left to defend the shrouded decision. Said Sen Gupta by saying only, "It seemed like a good idea yesterday." At week's end, party officials said that they would give her time for ensuring and attempt again to enlist her in the cause. "Without her, I might as well quit politics," said one young Congress party member.

Without a Gandhi, Sen Gupta said, Rajiv's death could prevent the Congress party with a rare opportunity to renew itself. Dominated by one family since the 1940s, when Nehru was its leading figure, it has not held annual leadership elections for about 30 years. Instead, the party's many critics charge, it has become authoritarian, cliquish and often corrupt, with deep effects on India's political culture. "The Congress party is the center of our political social system," explained Sen Gupta. "So that type of nepotism leadership poisoned the whole system. Now, Congress has a chance to return to a genuinely democratic type of leadership."

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ANDREW PHILLIPS is in New Delhi.

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An advertising supplement to the June 2, 1993
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Proud Past, Bright Future

The National Research Council of
Canada's 75th Anniversary

The National Research Council is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year. As Canada's leading science and technology agency, NRC can look back on a proud history — and forward to a bright future. Indeed, never before has NRC been so essential to the well-being of Canadians. The following pages provide a special, in-depth look at NRC — its past, present and future.

The National Research Council's mandate is to use science and technology to improve the lives of Canadians. Today, the NRC's overriding goal is to reinforce Canadian industry and improve its competitiveness by strengthening the country's science and technology base.

With a staff of about 5,000 and an annual budget of \$400 million, NRC is Canada's most comprehensive research and development organization. NRC's world-class laboratories carry out strategic research across a broad spectrum of scientific and engineering disciplines — from advanced materials and optoelectronics to aeronautics, marine engineering, construction, and biotechnology.

In addition, the NRC's Industrial Research Assistance Program offers financial support and on-the-spot advice to help companies

introduce innovative new products and processes. Firms can seek assistance from more than 300 experienced industrial technology advisors located in 150 field offices right across Canada. Further support for R&D is provided by NRC's Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI). The largest scientific and technical library in North America, CISTI responds to half a million requests for information each year.



NRC



THERE'S SO MUCH TO EXPLORE IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

All around us, every day, science and technology are dramatically changing the way we live. Education and communication. Agriculture and transportation. Health care and the environment. All are benefiting from the discoveries made in science, engineering and technology. Join us in celebrating Canada's

achievements during *National Science and Technology Week, October 18-27, 1991*. Over a thousand activities – from exploration of the ocean floor to outer space – will take place across the country, with special emphasis on youth. Explore with us. And see your world through different eyes.

BE AN EXPLORER

National Science and Technology Week is a cooperative effort of the federal, provincial and territorial governments, the private sector, scientific and engineering societies, educational institutions and science centres.



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Canada

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN CANADA

Over its 75-year history, the National Research Council has exerted a pervasive, positive influence on the lives of Canadians. Indeed, the food we eat, our health care, the energy we use, the buildings we live and work in, our transportation and communications systems have all benefited to a significant extent from research conducted in NRC laboratories.

HEALTH AND MEDICINE

From its earliest years, NRC research has been directed at improving the health of Canadians. In the immediate post-

World War II period, for example, NRC scientists pioneered the development of cobalt-60 cancer therapy.

NRC's outstanding contributions to medical science continue. Two promising medical projects in which NRC is involved today are laser surgery and early, reliable cancer detection.

With regard to laser surgery, a fiber optic system developed at NRC was used to the world's first minimally-invasive coronary endarterectomy, an open-heart surgical procedure to remove plaque from coronary arteries.

As a result of this successful procedure, NRC is working with the University of Ottawa Heart Institute and the Ottawa Civic Hospital to refine the equipment and ultimately eliminate the need for major heart surgery.

Last year, NRC announced another major contribution to medical science: a breakthrough using refined spectroscopy to achieve single, certain and early detection of cancer.

Current procedures for detecting cancer in human tissue rely on a highly skilled pathologist examining prepared sample slides. Detection can be uncertain and difficult, and is not always possible at the earliest stages of the disease.

In contrast, the new system, developed by NRC's Dr. Patrick Wang, is completely computerized. Detection can be performed by lab personnel after brief training.

"The technique can detect cancer in the very early stages, even at only 10 per cent of the cells in the sample are cancerous, and can distinguish between benign and malignant tissues," says Wang.

Not only is Wang's technique

NRC'S PROUD PAST



Over the past 75 years, NRC has performed a crowding, leadership role in Canadian science and technology while adapting its programs and projects to suit Canada's changing needs. Up until the Second World War the most pressing need was for trained scientists and engineers in industry. Thus, NRC established a national base of scientific and technological research by providing hundreds of new scholarships to students and professors in universities across Canada. When the NRC Science Division was created in Ottawa were opened in 1952, NRC had a permanent base in which to develop scientific and technical expertise and then make it available to industry.

By the late 1950s, the use of force instrumentation composition in industry based on advanced technology had begun. At this point, Canadian universities were producing first class basic research in many disciplines, but our private industry R&D was lagging behind our competitors.

So NRC again shifted to concentrate on an urgent national need: the time providing technical and scientific support to industry. In line with this direction, the Council established laboratories linked to industry right across the country. NRC now operates 15 national institutes located throughout Canada and has a further 24 centres staffed with technology advisors.

In partnership with others, NRC can help Canada develop key technologies with broad applications to industry that will carry us into the 21st Century.



Dr. Patrick Wang

a dramatic improvement over conventional methods of cancer diagnosis, instruments needed to use the technique should be affordable, making the technology accessible to even small medical facilities in remote areas. The instruments should be on the market within the next two years.

THE ENVIRONMENT

NRC's Twin Otter flying laboratory is one of the many ways it assists in the diagnosis and solution of environmental problems. The sophisticated instruments on board the Twin Otter measure atmospheric carbon dioxide and its absorption by forests, oceans and the vast Arctic tundra.

Carbon dioxide is the most greenhouse gas. The more our



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ries and industries exist, the more global temperatures will rise. With this, we can expect climate change, rising seas and other serious effects. The great unknown is how much of this gas is removed from the air by vegetation and oceans.

At the Flight Research Laboratory of NRC's Institute of Aerospace Research in Ottawa, project leader Iain MacPherson and his team have been involved in a series of experiments to better understand climate change due to the increasing concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

The aircraft's measurements are not only useful for long-range climate predictions, they can also help assess the health of a crop and determine damage from insects or bad weather, as well as predict the price of pollution.

The NRC team's next big project is the Forest Forest Study, a major international effort planned for 1995-97, probably in Canada.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Canada's food and agriculture industry, long a mainstay of this country's economy, has been a chief concern of NRC since its creation in 1956.

In fact, NRC began research on rice-resistant strains of wheat as early as its first year of operations. At the time, wheat rust, a disease of cereal grains, was devastating western Canadian agriculture.



One of NRC's contributions to Canadian agriculture was the development of Canada's wheat rust-resistant varieties.

reeding and baking quality. The result may be regarded as a victory of the first magnitude for Canadian energy and skill.

Another of NRC's significant contributions to Canadian agriculture was the development of Canada's first rice-resistant varieties. In the late 1950s, an NRC team led by Dr. Bertie Craig worked in co-operation with Agriculture Canada and the University of Manitoba to breed a new variety of wheat or rye that produced an edible oil. Oil from previous varieties contained toxic substances so that, prior to the development of the new variety, Canada had to import edible oils.

Dr. Craig's work was successful. By 1967, 1.7 million acres were being profitably devoted to canola production, and



NRC's Team Often Flies Large Scale.

Canada became the world's largest exporter of this valuable oilseed. Today, canola is Canada's third largest export crop after wheat and barley.

NRC's important contributions to Canada's food and agriculture industry continue to this day. For example, biotechnologists at NRC's Plant Biotechnology Institute (PBI) in Saskatoon and at the University of Saskatchewan have developed synthetic plant growth regulators to promote rapid seed germination and stronger root development for seed crops such as canola, barley, wheat, and corn. The discovery will lead to the development of crops with shorter growing seasons, stronger seedling growth, and therefore greater resistance to frost and harsh growing conditions.

Another important NRC development is a high-oct food preservative. Recent food contamination problems have made Canadians well aware of the value of accurate tests of meat and fish freshness.



The Biosensor Accurately Measures the Freshness of Meat or Fish.

Scientists at NRC's Biotechnology Research Institute (BRI) in Montreal have overcome many of the problems with current testing methods by developing a biosensor that accurately measures the freshness of meat or fish. The biosensor detects the level of a chemical called adenosine triphosphate (ATP).

As the food ages, the ATP breaks down into different substances; the device monitors these chemical changes.

Dr. John Lasing at BRI says that "the fresher the meat or fish, the more ATP we will find. We can even tell the history of the fish, when it was harvested, and how it was stored."

Pegasus Industrial Specialties Ltd. of Toronto is marketing the biosensor, which is expected to have a significant impact on the food processing industry.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

NRC contributes to the safety and security of Canadians in many diverse areas. For example, NRC scientists have developed a unique Canadian technology to prevent forgery: an optical thin film coating.

Canada's new \$50 and \$100 bills have a small but significant addition: an iridescent gold patch on the upper left hand corner of the front side of the note. The patch changes to green when viewed at an angle. The effect is much like the change in colour when looking at a bubble or at an oil spill in a puddle.

Research team leader Dr. Jeray Dolanowski says the technology is a safeguard for worldwide counterfeiting. "This effect is impossible to reproduce by printing, photography, serigraphy or any other reprographic process."

The banknote project has taken four years of work with the Bank of Canada and its contractor, Videlco Inc. of Toronto.

"We feel that the technology that we developed has created a lot of jobs — probably 50 high-tech jobs at Videlco alone," Dolanowski says. "It's another industry that's opening up in Canada and, in this area, we see the leaders in the field."

Another contribution to the safety and security, not only



AMPLE LEFT DESIGN THIN-FILM COATING EXAMPLE.

of Canadians but of travellers worldwide, is a bomb sniffer, developed by the Tracer Vapour Detection Group of NRC's Institute of Aerospace Research in Ottawa.

The project began in the 1970s when NRC was asked to investigate the possibility of adopting an existing NRC analytical technique in the detection of hidden explosives on aircraft and at airports.

Researchers started working in collaboration with Transport Canada to develop the bomb sniffer, called the Explosives Vapour Detector (EVD). EVD technology was transferred to Seisova Ltd. of Toronto for manufacture and worldwide marketing.

The success of this project led to further development of the technology. Towards the end of the bomb sniffer project, Canada Customs approached NRC for assistance in the detection of controlled narcotics in letter mail and parcels.

In response, the group developed a drug-of-interest drug sniffer, called the Tracer Narcotics Detector. Again, the technology was transferred to Seisova, which started manufacturing the device in 1989.

The drug sniffer, like the bomb sniffer before it, has received an enthusiastic market response.

GERHARD HERZBERG AND SCIENTIFIC EXCELLENCE

NRC's Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Gerhard Herzberg, personifies the worldwide reputation for scientific excellence NRC has earned over the years. He taught at the University of Saskatchewan until 1945, and then spent three years at the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago.

In 1946, then-NRC president Dr. G. J. Mackenzie lured Dr. Herzberg back to Canada and to the NRC. The last was NRC support for him to establish his own laboratory for fundamental research in spectroscopy.

Dr. Herzberg was, at the time, already a world-renowned scientist. But no one could have foreseen the extraordinary work he would do at NRC over the next four decades. Herzberg's pioneering work in chemistry was honored by a Nobel Prize in 1971. Professor Stag Claesson of the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences summed up Herzberg's accomplishments: "Dr. Gerhard Herzberg is generally considered to be the world's foremost molecular spectroscopist and his large institute in Ottawa is the undisputed centre for such research. It is quite exceptional, in the field of science, that a single individual, however distinguished, in this way can be the leader of a whole area of research of general importance."

Dr. Herzberg's current research is, in fact, the continuation of molecular spectroscopy.

Because of his work and the excellent team of researchers he assembled, NRC is recognized as a leading international centre for this important type of research. In 1976, NRC paid tribute to Dr. Herzberg's scientific leadership and outstanding achievements by establishing the Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics. Along with the operation and maintenance of astronomical observatories, the Institute undertakes research in astrophysics, space science and molecular spectroscopy.

Today, at the age of 86, Herzberg carries on with his research at the NRC with a passion and dedication that often put younger colleagues to shame.



PRATT & WHITNEY
CANADA



THE POWER OF IMAGINATION



"We're making important breakthroughs in understanding the nature of pain. And a big factor is the funding that pharmaceutical companies provide."

Helen Bouman,
neurological researcher,
University of Calgary

Helen Bouman's field of research is nerve cells and the way they transmit messages.

"Some years ago, it was found that the body has its own naturally occurring pain killers or opiates, called endorphins. This had enormous implications for pain relief medicines could be designed to 'mimic' particular opiates, and be targeted on them. This affects all areas of neurological research, including my own. I'm using inhibitors to turn neurons on and off, to see what they do. This work is revealing the secrets of both pain and pleasure."

What researchers in this field are embarked on is a total re-mapping of the brain — an exercise that will clearly take a great deal of time and money. Helen Bouman received a research award from the Health Research Foundation of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada (PFMAC). This award was co-funded with the Medical Research Council of Canada under the University-Industry Program.

"As a graduate student starting out, it wasn't easy getting funded. It isn't for anyone. So the kind of support we get from the pharmaceutical companies is very important. It helps keep basic research like mine alive. And that's where the search for cures has to begin — with basic, detailed research."

This area of study could eventually lead to treatment of conditions



like Alzheimer's Disease and spinal paralysis. If so, it would join a long list of landmark therapeutic breakthroughs achieved by the pharmaceutical industry.

In fact, more than 90% of modern prescription medicines came from research undertaken by the innovative pharmaceutical companies.

Exactly who are the "innovative pharmaceutical companies? We're the people who develop, manufacture and sell original brand-name

prescription medicines. And each year, we invest hundreds of millions of dollars in our own research programs, as well as in grants and fellowships to researchers at universities across Canada.

So that every time a prescription is filled with an original brand-name medicine, another contribution is made to future research.

Research that could perhaps save a child from leukemia. Or give hope to an Alzheimer's patient. Or even enable a paraplegic to walk.

PARTNERSHIPS

Clearly, Canada's research excellence — coupled with our ability to transform the fruits of research quickly into successful commercial products and processes — will have a determining impact on our future.

Canada is blessed with world-class scientists and engineers, top-notch facilities, and sophisticated industries capable of commercializing research results. However, our research and development resources are often scattered and uncoordinated.

To reap the benefits of in R&D investments, Canada needs to bring together researchers in government, universities and the business community, and forge alliances among them so they complement each other and build on each other's strengths.

By leveraging its resources through partnering, NRC is making key contributions in pre-competitive research and in the development of the enabling technologies Canadian industry needs.

One way in which NRC emphasizes partnering is through the formation of a number of NRC-led R&D consortia.

A good example is the Canadian Audio Research Consortium, which brings together NRC acoustic experts and seven leading Canadian audio equipment manufacturers. The goal of the three-year, \$1.6-million project is to design "smart" speakers that automatically adjust to different acoustic environments.

NRC's acoustic specialists Dr. Royal Toole and Dr. Peter Shuck work closely with guest workers from industry. For the companies involved, many of whom are competitors, the venture is an unprecedented team effort.

Another team effort is the Solid State Optoelectronics Consortium (SSOC). The purpose of this \$40-million, five-year, pre-competitive research program is to spur the development of optoelectronics Canada and its integration into Canadian industry.

Optoelectronics is a combination of optical technology — using light to transmit information — and the electronic technology of today's computer chips. Optoelectronic technology will lead to computers and telecommunications systems thousands of times faster than anything available today.

The project involves NRC labo-



Dr. Royal Toole.

CREATING WEALTH AND JOBS

rary researchers, leading Canadian microelectronics firms, universities and other government agencies.

"The annual world market for optoelectronics is predicted to be in the hundreds of billions," says NRC's Dr. Mark Lubow. "The goal of SSOC is to create a Canadian research capability in this area and to establish the technology that can lead to systems and products for a number of new applications."

Partnering, then, is a top NRC priority and key to improving Canada's industrial competitiveness.

TRAINING

The bottom line for any research organization is the quality of its people — and NRC has the best, including Dr. Gerhard Heurberg (see box).

A serious challenge to Canada's ability to perform excellent research is an acute shortage of qualified people. On a per capita basis, Canada employs about half the engineers and scientists of major competitors. Furthermore, because of our comparatively low level of industrial R&D, few of our qualified personnel have opportunities to develop their skills by working in industrial innovation.

At present, NRC contributes to training through a variety of programs. Each year more than 800 guest workers, some 150 graduate students, and over 300 undergraduate students join in NRC activities and nearly 100 NRC researchers have cross-appointments with universities.

NRC's most visible training activity is its Research Associate program, which offers trainee positions to young scientists and engineers. Between 1975 and 1988, almost 1,000 Research Associates worked at NRC for periods of two to three years.

Most moved on to careers in the industrial sector.

Women are significantly under-represented both in enrolments and among graduates in most scientific and engineering disciplines.

NRC has a training program for women undergraduates to encourage them to become scientists and engineers. The program provides financial assistance and valuable research experience in NRC's own labs or with NRC partners.

Through programs such as these, NRC is helping develop the highly skilled workforce Canada needs to compete successfully in an increasingly knowledge-intensive, global economy.

PREPARING CANADA FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

It's an exciting time for researchers and people in high-tech businesses. We're on the threshold of a world in which science and technology will bring enormous dividends to those who can create, manage and apply them effectively.

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CANMET: USING R&D TO COLOR CANADA GREEN

On the leading edge of technology development, CANMET (the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology) is taking Canadian and Canadian industry into the 21st century with world-winning research projects. CANMET is the main research and technology development arm for the federal government department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Creating new opportunities and solving problems in collaboration with Canadian industry is a top priority for over 550 professional scientists, engineers and technicians at CANMET's research and development laboratories in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.

For many years, CANMET and NRC have been working together to protect the environment and boost the international competitiveness of the mineral and energy sectors of Canadian industry. CANMET also has extensive programs to develop improved energy efficiency and alternative energy technologies.

"CANMET has provided Italian officers for the Industrial Research Assistance Program (IRAP) to work with Canadian companies that have applied for NRC funds to support technology development projects," explains Trevor Juhn, Director-General of CANMET's Mineral Technology Branch.

"Under the IRAP program for technology transfer from government labs to industry, over 30 CANMET projects have been assigned to industry," he continues. "For example, a company in Newmarket, Ontario, recently won the Gold Medal in the Environmental category of the 1990 Awards for Business Excellence sponsored by Industry, Science and Technology Canada (ISTC). The medal was awarded for the company's achievements in developing and commercializing a prototype filter developed by CANMET to trap particulates in exhausts from diesel engines used in Canadian mines." The company has sold these filter systems in Canada and throughout the world.

Another promising work is unfolding under a joint pro-

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COVER

ECHOES OF A MURDER

CANADIANS MOURN GANDHI'S DEATH

They sat on the floor, cross-legged and quiet, facing a portrait of Rajiv Gandhi. There were more than 450 people in all, including Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus, Christians and Jews, gathered in the prayer hall of the Vishva Mande temple in suburban Toronto last week. They prayed for peace and for the end of the 18-year Marxist protest against a man whose community and religious leaders praised as a dream, honest and honest. Aged couples and women, some wept softly as a woman sang about a soldier going to war and dying for his country. Apt Jain, executive editor of the weekly newspaper *Amrita*, Ahmed, who led the service, spoke of Gandhi's "natural country" and added: "His only flaw was that he was too inclined to be a politician. He paid the price for that." Temple president Subendran Dossy told the newcomers that "greatness was in Gandhi's genes—it is a great loss to the whole world."

Ahmed, Gandhi's assassin, last week in the small southern town of Sriperumbudur, sent a shock wave through Canada's community of more than 300,000 people of Indian descent. Across the country, people gathered to mourn and to celebrate a leader who personally did not politically, was widely admired and respected. Only among Sikhs, many of whom harbor a long-standing enmity towards the Gandhi family, were there some public expressions of sympathy with Rajiv's death. Prasad Malhotra, a Sikh, who learned about the assassination on his way to Hong Kong, said it was a message to Gandhi's widow, Smita, that "Rajiv was one of the most impressive world leaders" he had ever known. But despite the assumption of India's general election, many Sikhs expressed the belief that India would not suffer any long-term damage, and that calm would ultimately prevail. Led editor Jain "It's such a wrong assumption that simply because there is one political assassination, a country the size of India will go to pieces. There have been so many more political assassinations in other countries than in India."

Although not everyone agreed with Gandhi's political views, many Canadians of Indian origin

concerned that he was an asset to his country. Desandra Prasad Goel, president of the Vishva Hindu Parishad (Hindu Society) in Vancouver, called Gandhi "a shining star who was his own master." He added: "One person is not the country, but all these things were there which attracted people, along with his attitude of compassion and feelings for the poor." Krishna Sharma, vice-president of the Indo-Canadian Association, called Gandhi's death a great tragedy. "It's the saddest day for that country since India Gandhi was assassinated," he said. "Rajiv Gandhi and his family

said that he was not surprised at last week's events." After years of state terrorism under Gandhi "For Beendat Lohi, a Roman Catholic and president of Toronto's Indo-Canada Chapter of Carleton, displayed the anti-Gandhi sentiment. "We know there are certain segments in the Indian community that are happy to see Rajiv die," he said. "But you're always going to have such individuals in any country."

Despite the outbursts of violence that followed Gandhi's assassination, many Indians in Canada expressed optimism about their nation's ability to survive yet another



Prayers in Burnaby, B.C., praying for Gandhi: "it is a great loss to the whole world"

necked for the freedom of their country—"it's very sad."

Wages: Still, some members of the Canadian Sikh community expressed different feelings. They did not rejoice at Gandhi's assassination, as they did after his mother, Indira, was killed by her Sikh bodyguards in 1984. But because many Sikh nationalists that Rajiv Gandhi supported his mother's decision to send troops to their holy shrine, the Golden Temple at Amritsar, in 1984, "Sikhs are a little bit happy" about his death, according to Subendran Singh Chawla, a Sikh and the editor of the Vancouver *Pamphlet* newspaper. Chawla, 45, is 1984, he added, "Sikhs wanted to bring him to court—how they feel justified." Surinder Singh Jindal, a member of the World Sikh Organization, which is based in Niagara, Ont.,

blame. "It will be a very temporary phase," said Jain. "Lending clothes, headscarves, gifts, whether it happens the natural way or through the tragedy that took Rajiv Gandhi." She Chawla, an Ontario veterinarian who moved from India to Canada 30 years ago, said: "Initially, there's shock, a feeling that everything's going to fall apart." But, he added, "It's not so in Indian mind has been. People close their very yardly. That's how they have always managed to sustain democracy. They will pull through." Gandhi's supporters clearly believe that India's democracy will not die at the hands of a single assassin.

NIKHIL UNDERWOOD with JOHN DEWART
in India. GLEN ALLEN in Ottawa and
ASHLEIGH WILES in Vancouver



Nehru with grandson Rajiv in 1947; Rajiv and Indira Gandhi in 1984; rescued by millions, but shot from daily life

THE END OF A DYNASTY?

TRAGEDY STALKS INDIA'S RULING FAMILY

With a terrorist's bomb killed Rajiv Gandhi last week, the Nehru-Gandhi family dynasty had ruled India for at least five years of its 46-year independent existence. The elders of the once all-powerful Congress party were so determined to keep that dynasty alive that they offered the leadership, and personally the prime ministership, to a woman of foreign birth and with no inward obsession to politics: Gandhi's 43-year-old Italian-born widow, Sonia. But she declined the post last week, clearly disappointing the party elders. They now face the difficult task of either persuading her to recon-

sider or finding a new leader to contest the interrupted elections scheduled to resume on June 12. In declining, Sonia Gandhi faced the world's largest democracy to confront the immediate future without a candidate from within officially in the nation's ruling family. Although millions of Indians revered the Gandhis, family members tended to be shot from daily Indian life. Jawaharlal Nehru, the political dynasty's founder, was born into a family of high-caste Brahmins. As well, he received an upper-crust English education at Harrow and Cambridge, where he adopted the essentially British political philosophy of Fab-

ian, or moderate, socialism. His only child and his grandchildren manifested their bloodline in different ways. Daughter Indira denied prevailing customs by marrying outside her Hindu religion after studying history and anthropology at Oxford University. Then, having studied conversion by becoming the wife of Prime minister Porus Gandhi, she ignored it again by legally separating when the marriage turned sour. India's younger son, Sanjay, followed her free-spirited example by marrying a Sikh. And her other son, Rajiv, strayed even farther from tradition when he married Sonia Mahto, a Tamil construction company executive's daughter whom he met in England, where she was a language student.

Precautions: The dangerous realities of Indian politics forced Rajiv into a more literal kind of shelter. Following his mother's assassination in 1984, after becoming prime minister, he at first surrounded himself with a massive security screen to avoid facing her fate. But ultimately, the lack of grassroots contact with the electorate contributed to his stunning 1989 electoral defeat after ten terms in office. Determined not to repeat that misadventure, Gandhi ignored security precautions for the 1993 campaign. He frequently drove in an open vehicle, and greeted the people at mass rallies.

When Rajiv was born on Aug. 28, 1944, in Bombay, India was still under British rule. But

his handsome and golden-tongued grandfather, Nehru, already stood out as a politician of great stature. He possessed tactical skills, a confidence of status that transcended resistance to British rule, he had firm control of the all-embracing Congress party and, above all, his person was the legendary spiritual leader Mahatma Gandhi. He became the first prime minister of independent India in 1947 after the British withdrew. He served in the post until his death in 1964, becoming a giant of the postwar era, firmly committing his country to secular parliamentary democracy at home and non-alignment abroad. Under his leadership, the Congress party became immensely powerful, winning three straight parliamentary majorities in national elections between 1952 and 1962, and bringing a remarkable degree of unity to a wildly diverse nation.

Split: When Nehru died of a stroke, party loyalist Lal Bahadur Shastri took his place. But Shastri died of a heart attack 19 months later, and the party hierarchy, known colloquially as "the Syndicate," revised the dynasty by installing the leadership, and the prime ministership, to Indira Gandhi (no relation to Mahatma Gandhi). She quickly confounded Syndicate members by unveiling her rivals in the powerful Congress Working Committee. At the same time, she created splits in the once-monolithic party structure that have never healed.

Indira Gandhi displayed her penchant for ruthlessness in other ways. In 1975, after a court found her guilty of suspensions during the 1971 elections and tried to bar her from office, she responded by declaring a state of emergency, curtailing her critics and exposing

rapid censorship on the media. And even though the Supreme Court eventually overturned her conviction, the damaging fact remained that under pressure she had openly abandoned the Gandhi dynasty's commitment to democracy. The electorate did not forget, and in 1977 Gandhi and her once-movable party were resoundingly defeated.

During the next three years, Indira Gandhi shared life as the political wilderness with Sanjay, her disgraced political heir. They came under withering fire from their many critics, who accused them of human rights abuses during the state of emergency and of having amassed personal fortunes through bribery and corruption. Rajiv, meanwhile, worked as a pilot for Indian Airlines and enjoyed the private life of a family man.

By the January, 1980, elections, the Congress party was badly split. Gandhi loyalists had formed the Congress (I)—for Indira—party, and under that banner she made a triumphant comeback, winning 353 of the 542 contested seats in the Indian lower house, the Lok Sabha. "I was on my knees," she told reporters. Sanjay served as the power behind the throne, and the son being groomed to succeed his mother. But on June 23, 1980, at the age of 33, he was killed in a plane crash while indulging in his hobby of aerobics flying.

Despite Rajiv's disinterest in politics, his mother persuaded him to stand for election in June, 1981, when he won his first brother's seat. Eight months later, he became a general secretary of the Congress (I) party. An Rajiv Gandhi came to learn the political game, the tensions among rivals, crises and religious

became increasingly acute. In the Punjab, India's agricultural breadbasket, Sikhs began to opt out for self-rule. In Jammu and Kashmir, the only Indian state with a Muslim majority, there was a similar separatist resurgence. In the Himalayan state of Assam, tax demands for the state were on the rise. The biggest threat to India's unity came from the Sikh. In June, 1984, Indira Gandhi sent troops in to clear armed extremists from the Sikh's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple at Amritsar. They succeeded, but only after more than 1,200 people, most of them Sikhs, were killed. Four months later, Sikh members of her own bodyguard shot Gandhi dead in reprisal. And Rajiv, who had never held a cabinet office, was sworn in as prime minister.

Punch: In December, 1984, helped by a tidal wave of sympathy, Gandhi led his party to its biggest victory in Indian history. But from that high point, scandals and continuing social strife caused his popularity to slide. In November, 1984, amid charges of corruption and incompetence, he and his party were swept from office by a shaky coalition led by V.P. Singh's Pratap Bahadur. A former Gandhi loyalist who resigned from the Congress (I) party in 1987.

In the current election, Gandhi appeared to have a good chance of regaining power. Political analysts had predicted that his party would win the largest number of seats if not an absolute majority. And although a terrorist's bomb last week appeared to have ended a political dynasty, party insiders were clearly hoping that when polling stations next month, a sympathetic electorate will help him tragedy into victory. □

A TRAGEDY IN TWO PARTS

In the early morning of Oct. 31, 1984, Sikh bodyguards frantically shot Indira Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the garden of her official New Delhi residence at 3 Salmaiyah Road. One of the first people to reach her was Sonia Gandhi, her widow's daughter-in-law. Then 28, the Italian-born woman, wearing only a bangles, cradled the dying prime minister in her lap in the backyard of a rooming her to hospital. Later joined by her husband, Rajiv, who was out of town, she layed on all night next to his body. Last week, Sonia Gandhi again suffered through a family tragedy when Rajiv, killed at a former prime minister, was assassinated by a bomb-carrying terrorist. Meanwhile, the Congress (I) party asked her to assume her husband's role as leader, but she declined—perhaps only until her grief had abated, according to some close friends.

The daughter of a middle-class Brahmin, Indira became family in Tamil, Sonia Mahto met her future husband at a Greek restaurant in Cambridge, England, where they both were students for a short time. They were mar-



Sonia Gandhi: "a traditional woman"

ried three years later, in 1956. Rajiv Gandhi became a pilot with Indian Airlines, and his new wife quickly assumed the role of a traditional housekeeper for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, whose she regularly referred to as "Mamma." Sonia Gandhi's relations with her husband's mother-in-law were close and affectionate. In a rare media interview, she described herself as "a traditional woman," adding "I believe that my husband is superior to me and my mother-in-law is even more superior." The Gandhis had a son, Rahul, now 26 and a sophomore at Harvard, and a daughter, Priyanka, 22, a college student in New Delhi.

In the early years of their marriage, Rajiv and Sonia were part of the open-curtain affair in New Delhi, complete with dogs, a chicken, Western-style dress and long and beef barbecues, all favored by members of the traditional Hindu elite. Later, after Rajiv's return to political activism, according to the prime minister's maids, Sonia Gandhi, who became an Indian citizen in 1983, began wearing traditional Indian saris and a sari and a sari.

But friends say that she declined politics and lived in fear of an assassination. They also dismiss widely publicized claims that she actively encouraged her husband's political decisions behind the scenes.

The slip Sonia never gave to like the public spotlight. After the Congress (I) party's defeat in the 1980 general election, bringing with it the end of Rajiv Gandhi's term as prime minister, friends say that her spirits improved somewhat. Shortly afterwards, she remarried the first time in years—a bright smile on her face.

ALAN BROWN for New Delhi



A high-speed train racing through France: 'our product is more economical for Canadian taxpayers'

BUSINESS

HIGH-SPEED RIVALS

It is a classic fight between a domestic powerhouse and a foreign challenger—and it rekindles the federal government with a difficult choice: Bombardier Inc., the giant Montreal-based transport company, is trying to win Ottawa's backing for a \$7-billion high-speed rail line between Quebec City and Windsor, Ont. Meanwhile, the Swedish-Swiss multinational Asea Brown Boveri (ABB) has submitted a more modest proposal at less than half the cost. Federal officials say that a final decision will not be made until late 1992 at the earliest—and even then, it is doubtful whether Ottawa will invest in the project. But the outcome of this bidding war will likely play a pivotal role in determining the future of rail transportation in Canada.

The contest is characterized by intense lobbying in Ottawa, Quebec City and Toronto

A EUROPEAN RAIL-CAR MAKER IS CHALLENGING MONTREAL-BASED BOMBARDIER ON ITS HOME TURF

Bombardier's vice-president for transportation equipment, Pierre MacDonald, dismisses the rival bid with a metaphor from the automotive industry: "Competing to us there is like com-

paring a Jaguar with a Ford Escort," MacDonald, a Quebec Liberal industry minister, says that he and his staff have made more than 300 presentations during the past year to politicians, bureaucrats and business groups throughout Ontario and Quebec. Still, Canada's subsidiaries, AM-Canada Inc. of Montreal, has so far adopted a lower profile—but it, too, is trying hard to win government support. Last week, AMB transferred its vice-president for government relations, Robert Mill, to Ottawa from Montreal as a move aimed at increasing the company's presence in the national capital. "We disturbed the established order when we entered the fray. But we believe that our product is more suitable for Canada and also more economical for Canadian taxpayers."

Both companies say that a high-speed rail project would create thousands of new jobs

while reducing air and road congestion in the heavily travelled Montreal-Toronto corridor. But their proposals differ in several key respects. Bombardier's plan calls for the construction of an entirely new set of tracks, linking Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, by 1995. Traveling at speeds of 300 km/h on some straight sections of the route, passengers would make the 570-km Toronto-to-Montreal journey, via Ottawa, in two hours and 45 minutes—compared with the minimum 4½ hours between Toronto and Montreal using the existing Via Rail service. By the end of the century, the company says, the service would be extended east to Quebec City and west to Windsor, for a total distance of 1,215 km. Bombardier wants taxpayers to pay 50 per cent of the cost, or more than \$2 billion, with the rest financed by a consortium of six banks—three French institutions as well as the Royal Bank of Canada, the National Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia.

AMB's proposal is far less expensive than Bombardier's—largely because it involves the use of existing rail tracks. Its Sprinter train, a version of which went into commercial service in Sweden last September, travels at speeds of up to 240 km/h, but because AMB's train is designed to take an at-grade street curve, the company says, it can maintain an average speed of 200 km/h over the length of the journey and complete the Montreal-Ottawa-Toronto trip in less than three hours, almost as fast as Bombardier's train. According to Peter Jettan, AMB Canada's president, the total cost

of the service would be about \$3 billion. He added that AMB has not determined how much government funding it will seek—but that it will be far less than Bombardier has requested. "While governments in their current financial straits, we know that they will listen to us," Jettan said. "They need to hear about a realistic approach."

Still, Jettan acknowledges that Bombardier, a publicly traded Canadian company—and one of the country's leading international success stories—may have an inherent advantage (p. 23). "Bombardier is a listed case in Quebec," he says. But Jettan points out that AMB currently owns 19 manufacturing plants across Canada, producing a wide range of industrial equipment. Its products include high-voltage transmission lines, steam generators for electrical power production and specialized equipment for coal-firing powerplants. "We have invested \$200 million in Canada in the past two years and we employ 4,000 people," Jettan says.

"What the hell is required to be Canadian?"

The rivalry between Bombardier and ABB Canada is mirrored by a growing competition among the potential operators on such a high-speed rail service. Federally owned Canadian National Railways, which operates Via Rail, has insisted that it should operate any new service linking Quebec and Ontario because of its extensive past experience with passenger trains. But last month, Air Canada Ltd. and Canadian Pacific Ltd., both of Montreal, announced that they were launching a joint \$500,000 joint venture consulting study to assess the commercial feasibility of running such a service if it is approved.

An ABB Canada spokesman in the project office set up by Lufthansa German Airlines and Japan Air Lines, both of which have invested in and managed their services with high-speed rail links. Air Canada spokesman Denis Courtenay says that the company is keen to explore the possibility of linking such a train service to major airports in Montreal and Toronto. He added that the airline's participation in a high-speed rail system would help offset any resulting losses on its lucrative Toronto-Montreal service. Bombardier, the race, says that its average high-speed train fares could be as much as 40 per cent cheaper than the cost of a regular one-way commercial class ticket for flights between the two cities, currently \$395. A one-way economy rail ticket from Toronto to Montreal now costs \$68.

Ultimately, it is the federal government that will decide whether, and in what form, high-

Business Notes

RECESSION STATISTICS

Statistics Canada says that the worst of the current recession is "likely" over. The government agency said that its optimism is based on April's improvement in employment, housing starts and car sales. Meanwhile, the agency also reported that retail sales fell for the third consecutive month in March, contributing to the first quarterly sales drop since October began keeping such records in 1980. For the quarter, the value of retail sales dropped by 5.1 per cent compared with the first quarter of 1990. And in another indicator of the recession's continuing and painful effects, Statistics Canada reported a record 4,671 personal and business bankruptcies in April, up 77 per cent from April, 1989.

EMPIRE STATE FOR SALE

New York City's landmark Empire State Building is for sale, but not at a steal. The city's owner, the Empire State Development Corp., which does not expect until the year 2015, eventually less its sale price to an estimated \$50 million. Without the buyers, however, says that the building could fetch up to \$400 million for the Prudential Life Insurance Co. of America, which owns the 102-story tower.

WALL STREET BASHES NDP

Several prominent Wall Street financiers warned in mid-March that investment from Ontario after winning to provincial Treasurer. Floyd Laughlin's defense of his NDP government's \$9.7-billion budget deficit as a sign of the American Society in New York City.

ARCHER UNDER SCRUTINY

Lawrence Rockman, the president of Calgary-based Archer Communications Inc., which developed the so-called three-dimensional Global recording enhanced system, confessed that his company is being investigated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for possible violations of U.S. securities laws. But Rockman said that the company still hopes to raise between \$2 million and \$5 million from a new stock or bond issue later this year.

AN ASTRONAUTICAL CLAIM

Ottawa-based Telesat Canada, which is half-owned by the federal government, plans to file a \$200-million insurance claim for a faulty satellite on its new Anik E1 telecommunications satellite. The satellite, which was built by Toronto-based Spar Aerospace Ltd., has failed to operate properly since the satellite was launched on April 4.

speed rail will come to Canada. That is because Ottawa claims jurisdiction over the commercial and safety implications of such a project. According to Cyle McElean, director of railways for the federal department of transport, the government is not prepared to make any major new decisions about rail service until it resolves the final aspect of a legal contention on national passenger transportation, expected by the fall of 1992. The inquiry, headed by former Alberta treasurer Louis Brien, was established in October, 1989, the same month that Via Rail announced plans to shut down 27 of its 39 routes. But in an interim report issued in April, the commission said that it is still unclear whether a high-speed rail service would make commercial sense in Canada. Other issues that must be considered, the report said, include "issues of routes, service quality, noise pollution, land use and various problems in the en route communities."

Moreover, McElean said that Ottawa remains opposed to any additional subsidization of passenger rail services. At the time of the Via Rail cutbacks in 1989, then-Transport Minister Donohoe Bouchard said that while Ottawa was willing to co-operate in the development of a high-speed rail system, no new federal money would be available for the project.

Independent analysts appear equally skeptical about the economic merits of bringing high-speed rail to Canada. Michael Trebilcock, an economist at the University of British Columbia's Centre for Transportation Studies in Vancouver, says that Canada's small and geograph-

ically scattered population makes the country unsuitable for such a costly rail service. He adds that a total of 14 million Canadians would have reasonably convenient access to a high-speed rail system between Quebec City and Windsor—which translates to about 10,000 people for every kilometer of track. That compares with 25,000 people for every kilometer of track for France's high-speed rail service between Paris and Lyons, and 40,000 people per kilometer in Japan's densely populated Tokyo-Osaka corridor. Says Trebilcock: "We are talking about a technology that is designed to be economical with 50 million people at each

end of it. That doesn't sound like Canada."

In spite of the questionable economics, both Bouchard and AMT clearly believe that high-speed rail is viable in Canada. Indeed, Bouchard's MacDonald says that his company has identified a \$200-million project in March 1990 as a model for high-speed rail projects consisting of 20 square corridors between major cities, from Calgary Edmonton to Los Angeles. Already Bouchard is a participant in a group invited to win a \$5-billion contract to construct a 400-km high-speed rail link between Dallas and New Orleans. Approving a Quebec-Ontario link, says MacDonald, will help to ensure that Canada becomes the North American leader in the production and sale of high-speed train technology. Declared the executive: "This is a window of opportunity for Canada to exploit its ownership of a leading-edge technology. We have to move fast."

In the end, the fate of both Bouchard's and AMT's proposals rests on the willingness of taxpayers to subsidize such a service. But at a time of severe fiscal restraint, even the advantages of high-speed rail may be outweighed by the apparent desire of both levels of government to avoid costly new expenditures. Critics point out that AMT has already selected a plan to install a high-speed rail line between Miami and Orlando, Fla., after the government of that state declined to help finance the project. Unless Ottawa has a sudden change of heart, Canada's proposed high-speed train service could be shelved long before it gets rolling.

DURRANT McINTYRE

A TICKET TO BIG PROFITS

From the first passenger travel through the 36-mile English Channel Tunnel in 1993, they will be riding on high-speed railway cars built by Montreal-based Bombardier Inc. That company is supplying the so-called Channel project with 254 single-unit double-decker cars, part of \$520 million worth of Channel contracts Bombardier won in 1989. To plant in La Palud, France, 3,000 km east of Quebec City, we can deliver on time and in action, it will have a big impact."

The Channel contracts are the culmination of a 20-year effort by Bombardier to expand its markets beyond Quebec and Canada. The firm is now one of the world's largest manufacturers of rail transport equipment, and company executives say that their expansion in the Channel project will almost certainly lead to new European



Bombardier looks the ground to the air.

orders in the near future. Says Gilles Bouchard, the president of Bombardier's transit division, "When the Europeans see the cars delivered on time and in action, it will have a big impact."

Company founder Joseph Armand Bombardier undoubtedly never dreamed that his firm would become a leading international supplier of railcars when he designed his first snowmobile in a garage in his hometown of Valcartier, Que., in 1926. But after the demand for Bombardier's Ski-Doo snowmobiles plummeted with the rapid decline of the early 1970s, Bombardier's semi-low and current company chairman, Laurent Bouchard, decided to diversify into rail manufacturing. Bouchard's gamble has paid off: In 1990, the company won its first major international rail contract, beating out five competitors to supply new

railcars for New York City—an order worth \$650 million.

Since then, Bouchard has stepped up his expansion drive. He also has taken the company from the ground to the air, acquiring aircraft manufacturers. Canadian-born the federal government in 1986. Then, in 1989, he bought British-based aircraft manufacturer Short Bros. PLC, which now has 12,000 employees in Europe, 3,000 in Canada and 3,000 in the United States, and generates 90 per cent of its revenues outside of Canada. Last year, the company earned a profit of \$200 million, an increase of \$1.8 billion. Half of those revenues come from its aviation division, a quarter from rail transit equipment and just 14 per cent from Snow-Glo and their waterborne equivalent, the Sea-Doo.

Since last December, the company has secured \$745 million in new railcar contracts, including orders from the U.S. Amtrak rail network, France's national rail system and Boston's subway system. Moreover, Bouchard says that the company's ambitious European expansion "is not over yet." With luck, he says, the Channel project will prove to be Bombardier's ticket to an even more lucrative international future.

JAMES DALL



WITH AN EYE TO THE CLASSICS.

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A BLENDING OF ART AND MACHINE.

A continental view

Congress approves three-nation trade talks

On the eve of a legislative vote on U.S. trade policy, Congress last week, amid the 535 members of the House of Representatives and the Senate rejected a small group of "silly" a case-reversing protocols that has been issued in the United States since 1975 and in Canada since 1965. The law actually contained some, but two labels warned that free trade with Mexico and other countries would expose consumers in the United States to imports of fruit and vegetables "infected with the deadly pathogen." The law was part of a legislative lobbying campaign launched by Public Citizen, a Washington-based consumer advocacy group, to block the growing political consensus towards a North American free trade agreement. But in the end, both chambers of Congress voted to extend President George Bush's broad authority to negotiate trade agreements—reversing the last remaining legislative obstacle to bilateral talks involving Canada, the United States and Mexico.

Bush himself quickly welcomed the decision. "It's going to be good for the working men of this country and good for the environment, and the other way around," he said after the vote. In Ottawa, Trade Minister Michael Wilson predicted that negotiators for the three countries could begin their discussions as early as this month, with the aim of concluding an agreement by early 1992. But Wilson: "Our next step will be to begin the critical path to a bilateral partnership that Canada will expect any U.S. attempt to begin the existing Free Trade Agreement between Ottawa and Washington, which took effect on Jan. 1, 1989, unless there are ways we can all agree to improve it."

In fact, the issue of the existing Canada-U.S. deal in itself to be one of the most critical items in the upcoming negotiations. Both administrations have said repeatedly in recent months that they are planning to take advantage of the informal talks to renegotiate contracts in the existing agreement. In particular, the Americans object to several long-standing Canadian policies designed to protect the country's cultural industries. One such irritant is Bill C-58, a 1975 law that allows companies to receive tax

deductions for the cost of advertising only when they book their messages on Canadian-owned radio and TV stations or in publications that meet specific Canadian content regulations, including *Melrose's* and other publications owned by Madras Blum Ltd. Another area of contention is the practice of "simultaneous substitution"



Auto-parts plant in Chihuahua, Mexico: a U.S. attack on Canadian cultural protection

tion—which enables Canadian broadcasters to replace U.S. commercials with Canadian ads in programs that air shows in both countries in the same time slot.

During the negotiations over the 1982 agreement, Canada fought for and won an exemption for cultural industries. But U.S. lawmakers and publishers have never abandoned their desire to grant greater access to the Canadian market. "We think there should be a level playing field," said a New York City-based executive with Time Warner Inc., which publishes *Time*, *People*, *Sports Illustrated* and a wide range of other periodicals. The official, who insisted on anonymity, said that the existing legislation makes it prohibitively expensive for many Canadian companies to advertise in Time Warner publications. He added that the company will be following the issue "with a great deal of interest," in the hope that it leads to the repeal of Bill C-58.

That sentiment is shared by many large Canadian advertisers. Because of Bill C-58, many companies do not advertise in U.S. pub-

lications that are widely circulated in Canada—even though these magazines may be read by Canadians who are among their potential customers. Said Michael Erdman, vice-president for marketing of Osburn, Ont.-based General Motors of Canada: "I would love to be able to target our marketing by placing ads in magazines like *Road & Track*, but the legislation makes it difficult to do that in Canada." He added: "I think there will be enough pressure brought to bear at some point to change the law."

Trailing before a congressional committee in February, U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills denounced Ottawa's cultural policies as nothing more than protectionism. The analysts

in Canada are divided on whether the level administered is serious about going after Canada's cultural industries. Peter Mortimer, policy director for the 350-member Canadian Film and Television Protection Association, for one, said that his organization is worried about U.S. subsidies. He added: "We should have learned from experience that when the Americans get vocal, they are getting some sort of priority." But others—including senior officials at the Canadian Embassy in Washington and Wilson's own advisers—suggest that Hill's comments about Canada were aimed at placating key members of Congress who oppose Canadian cultural policies. They predict that the Bush administration will temper its rhetoric now that Congress has given Bush full authority to negotiate a bilateral trade deal. Either way, the upcoming talks are certain to involve plenty of controversy.

BARBARA WICKERS with JAMES MACKAY in Toronto and ANJALY MACKENZIE in Washington



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NEW ZEALAND

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Running out of money

New York City faces another fiscal crisis

Lawrence Jones has learned from experience to avoid New York City's dark stretches of sidewalk. Shortly after moving to a renovated apartment in Brooklyn's decaying Williamsburg neighborhood eight years ago, Jones and his husband, James Fleming, were engaged on a nearby corner where the sidewalk had burnt out. Soon, they may have to exercise even more caution when they go out after sundown. As part of an effort to ease the city's current financial problems—the worst since its bankruptcy in 1975, when the city lost of over 40,000 firefighters, police officers and other city workers—New York Mayor David Dinkins has announced plans to extinguish street lighting in every hour of the city's 265,000 sidewalks, starting next month. Declared Jones, a film researcher, "This is really crazy."

The proposed reduction in street lighting is one of hundreds of high-profile cuts in local services recommended by Dinkins. The mayor's objective is to close a \$4-billion gap in the city's \$33-billion budget for the 1995 fiscal year, which begins on July 1. Dinkins is under

pressure to cut the deficit from private bond-rating firms, which are threatening to downgrade the city's credit rating, as well as from a New York state agency that has the power to take over the city's finances. Other proposed cuts include the shutdown of the popular Central Park Zoo, the closing of 32 inner-city swimming pools, as well as the city's child-mortality prevention program, the abandonment of its 2,100-ton-a-day garbage recycling plant and the elimination of 20,000 public services jobs.

Dinkins's proposals appear to be designed in part to avert contract concessions from the city's 254,000 unionized employees. The city's payroll—for both the unionized workers and its non-union staff of 110,000—totals \$7.7 billion and accounts for 23 per cent of New York's annual budget. Two years ago, the public ser-

vice unions were among Dinkins's strongest supporters when he became the city's first black mayor. Now, many of those same workers say that Dinkins has betrayed them and they are fiercely resisting any concessions.

Although the crisis is only now coming to a head, New York's budget problems have been brewing for the past decade. Throughout the

1980s, spending on social programs rose rapidly as municipalities tried to deal with rising numbers of homeless people, drug users, elderly residents and AIDS victims. But at the same time, both Washington and New York state were cutting back their transfer payments to the city.

Meanwhile, Wall Street investors are clearly worried about the city's ability to meet its payroll and pay its bills. Last month, the Municipal Assistance Corp. (MAC), the state agency that oversees the city's finances, issued a proposal to

restructure the city's finances, listed a proposal to restructure some of its bonds, providing the city with an extra \$450 million a year over the next four years. But the plan foundered when Standard & Poor's, a prominent credit-rating agency, threatened to downgrade the city's A-1 rating to a result. That move would have added hundreds of millions of dollars to the city's annual borrowing costs and would have

made it almost impossible for it to raise any more money from private investors.

According to MAC's part-time chairman, Mike Robinson, a prominent Wall Street investment banker who was the principal architect of the plan that saved the city in 1975, Dinkins now has to raise taxes and slash local services. He concedes that those measures will cause lasting damage to New York, driving out businesses and middle-class professionals—and threatening the city's future as an international financial centre. But he adds that "in the last analysis the bondholders benefit from a healthier long-term outlook for the city's economy."

Dinkins himself has little room to maneuver. During the city's past fiscal crisis, the state government issued new bonds on behalf of the city and gave it additional tax authority. One vestige of that crisis, however, is that New York Gov. Mario Cuomo still retains the right to take control of the city's finances if its annual deficit exceeds just \$115 million. But now, the state has its own fiscal problems and is in no position to take on the additional burden of running the city.

In fact, even the mayor's critics say that none of the blame for the city's financial crisis



Central Park Zoo: slaking services, raising taxes

with his controversial predecessor, Ed Koch. Between 1983 and 1989, when New York's severe problems began, Koch oversaw the replacement of virtually all of the

43,000 city jobs that had been eliminated during the 1975 crisis. Meanwhile, during the same period, the federal government was cutting aid to the city by 50 per cent, a reduction that this year amounts to \$1.4 billion. While Alan Kohn, editor of the conservative Wall Street Journal weekly *Money*, "Ed Koch is the perpetrator, while Dinkins is serving the sentence."

For their part, the mayor's supporters say that he has failed to take advantage of the crisis to force a closer examination of the role of civic government. Currently, the city spends an average of \$4,506 a year on each of its 7.3 million residents—more money per person than any other major U.S. city.

Most Wall Street analysts say that Dinkins will eventually find a way to balance the budget by winning concessions from the unions in order to moderate at least some of the proposed program cutbacks. But even if the immediate crisis passes, the weaknesses that underlie the city's fiscal condition will almost certainly persist. In the future, New Yorkers may

have to get used to fewer public services—and darkened sidewalks.

LARRY BLACK is in New York

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A patriot's lament for his nation

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

That Canada is blessed with the multitude of talents, and that despite our problems we're the envy of the industrialized world, have become such unfashionable axioms that some days it seems loving this country is about to be added to the Criminal Code as an indictable offence.

Instead of the benign mood of compromise and compromise that most characterized Canadians, there is a vigilante mentality in the land which claims that right is what you can get away with, wrong is getting caught. But there are exceptions. A magnificent example of a Canadian who continues to believe passionately in his country through his subscription to the vigilante analogy as far as wanting to lynch as politicians is William Arthur Lewis, a former editor of this magazine, now retired in Victoria. This week he celebrates his 93rd birthday, and he still has a lot to say.

Lewis has done it all. When he left Maclean's in 1965 after guiding its editorial growth for 25 years, he became commissioner of the National Film Board, and then joined External Affairs, serving as high commissioner to Australia and ambassador to Brazil, Mexico and Guatemala. These are the public facts of his long public life, but his youth has also worked in a steel mill, refused to be enticed by the Rockefeller grant, worked on horseback selling encyclopedia through rural Manitoba and fought as a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the First World War.

Although he was the son of a rural Ontario Methodist preacher and grew up very much with his father's beliefs, Lewis turned into an agnostic in the bloody trenches of that war to end all wars, and adopted Canada as his religious life because a judgemental Canadian, writing, preaching and dreaming about his beloved country "I want to war as a lot of 19, marching up streets at Wesley College in Winnipeg," he told me recently. "At the time a lot of boys had already gone overseas and been killed in France, but we all thought it was a matter of trying to do a job that needed doing. I volun-

There is a vigilante mentality in the land which claims that right is what you can get away with; wrong is getting caught

teered for a whole set of complex reasons, none of them self-serving: social pressure, a sense of adventure, the lure of the unknown and being part of a great movement. I felt I was part of something bigger than myself—and that's precisely what's missing now. Of course, it turned out that we were headwinded and bawling-gled about why we were there and what the war was all about, but we went—and we went mostly out of a sense of public service."

That was all part of being Canadian in those far-off days, but more recently Lewis has come to realize how deeply tones and attitudes have changed, and that it's no longer enough to make a religion out of a country—that while he believes in Canada as much as ever, it's more of an individual sentiment than a theological creed. This is not because the country can no longer sustain the burden of his faith, but because he feels we're up against a worldwide phenomenon rapidly making the nation-state obsolete. "There seems to be two basic, diametrically opposed trends in play at the moment," he remarks. "One is national integration on a global scale, the other is an equally strong reaction against it—disintegration, a striving for regional and local autonomy. People are rebelling against the consequences of assimila-

tion, against being powerless, against being controlled from an unseen center and having their lives ordered by some distant authority."

Lewis belongs to that generation of Canadians that fought to gain independence from Great Britain by using the pull of the United States as a countervailing force. But he was one of the first to recognize that the revolt had gone too far; that we had gone straight from being colonial servants of Great Britain to a similar status within the American empire. "Our present bilateral relationship with the United States is semi-colonial," he complains. "The image I have is of an old Hudson's Bay Co. trading canoe which used to traverse this continent. It's one of those great birchbark craft, but only has two paddlers—an elephant in the stern and a heron in the bow. Because the elephant is so heavy, the boat is tipped up at a 45-degree angle, and it's going exactly where the elephant wants it to go, while the heron's up there peddling to the wind. What we need is more data between."

"No," he corrects himself, "what we need is more data routes. We should be championing multilateral trade, a principle that has helped us in the past. By championing it, we're making ourselves vulnerable to our eastern scheme—a fatal flaw. Trying to find a way to live with the Americans has been a constant at our existence, but until recently we needed the ultimate consequences of being absorbed. Now, it has become questionable whether we even want to stay independent. The tide is going. We have a new religion, and it's nationalism. We've earned free democracy to plutocracy, a society that measures its values in terms of money."

Lewis worries less about constitutions and reformations than about such touchstones of his country's purpose as hockey. "It's become a commercial business, dominated by the United States," he says. "There was a time when hockey was the expression of a national consensus. I can remember as a kid standing on a street in Winnipeg, in front of the First Press building, while it was 18 below, listening to the broadcast of a game between Melville, Sask and Toronto. Hockey had tremendous resonance across the country. Now, it's just an American pastime, and we have practically nothing to do with running it."

Lewis offers no simplistic solutions, but he strongly believes that looking for Canada's future is reversed if Canadians get in touch with their country again. "Initially, we walked and crept across this country, then came the carts and the railways and that meant still touching the earth, being in contact with the continuity of the land," he remembers. "But now you dial it into an airplane, zoom, go up into the air, fly 2,000 miles and come down again—without having had any contact with the Canada in between. The continuity is gone."

As alert as ever, Lewis spends much of his time chasing the shortchanges of our politicians. On Brian Mulroney, "I don't think the man is fundamentally in understanding the consequences of his actions," but his real worry is the threat of Robert Scott's 1992 referendum. "If we lose Quebec," he laments, "we've lost half our soul."



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PEOPLE

FLIRTING WITH THE TOP DOG

In her new film, *Dogfight*, actress E. G. Daily plays an extremely unattractive girl. And she says that the role was a real challenge. Said Daily, 36, "Dogfight is about a contest of a choice. The guy who brings the ugliest girl wins \$100. I win the dogfight. They made a prostitute for my mouth that makes my jaw let out and blocks out my teeth. It was hilarious." Still, the Los Angeles native says that she had to work hard at acting ugly. Added Daily: "When I came on the set, the guys were flirting with me. I was saying, 'But you can't like me, I'm supposed to be the ugliest girl.'"

Daily working hard at acting ugly



Having a Ball

Reminiscent of Lucille Ball's *House* town are holding the first annual LucyFest, a celebration of new comedy, two years after she died. And Ball's daughter, Lucie Arnaz, 39, described the tribute as *Jameson*, N.Y., the week as "the best of all possible things. She always said young comedians have so few places to develop." But Arnaz expressed dismay about another street newspaper, CBS TV's *Lucy and Desi*, about Ball's belated marriage to Desi Arnaz. Concluded Arnaz: "People can say my parents had sex with dogs, if they want to, and I can't stop them."



Arnez: best of all celebrations

MAKING SWEET MUSIC TOGETHER

After reggae star Bob Marley died of cancer in 1981, his widow, Rita, inherited her own reggae career. Since then, she opened the Bob Marley Museum in their native Kingston, Jamaica, and managed the musical careers of their four children. Now, she has released her first album in seven years, *We Must Carry On*, which features four Bob Marley songs. Marley, 44, claims that the album is a "collaboration" with her husband's spirit. She adds: "I felt that he was telling me, 'You've got to do this for me, baby.'"

Adjusting to success

Although he had to scramble to finish it on time, Atom Egoyan's *The Adjuster* was a phenomenon at the Cannes Film Festival. The Canadian filmmaker's fourth feature opened to raves and sold well to foreign distributors, including a deal with New York City-based Orion Classics Corp., which will screen a wide North American release. Said Egoyan, 38: "The distributor said to me, 'It's smart, it's funny, it's funny.' So here a marketer say that and getting that American deal, it's been more thrilling than any of the events I have screened in the past." Added Egoyan: "At Cannes, you're showing your film to people of multiple backgrounds. But they enjoyed it and laughed in all the right places." Still, Egoyan expressed disappointment that one particular person could not make it to see his film about a hotel employee's subplot. Said Egoyan: "Madonna's film was on at the same time as mine. I'd like to say that she decided not to see my movie, but it didn't quite happen like that."

Egoyan: 'They laughed in the right places'

SUPER PIANO MAN

Maintaining a hectic touring schedule for the past eight years "is what I'm all about," says classical pianist Jon Kirkman Parker. But he calls his present dilemma "physically impossible." On May 24, Parker, 31, played with the Ulster Orchestra in Belfast. From there, he flies to Tokyo for a performance at the opening of the new Canadian Embassy on May 27. The next day, Parker is scheduled to appear with London's Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. Said the Vancouver-born musician: "I love to do this. There hasn't been a dull moment. On one tour, I did 25 cities in 17 days—outrageous, but there's always time to see something." Still, Parker acknowledged that his latest globe-trotting has been "an especially bitter example of what I'm willing to do."



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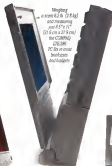
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Scientists work on a vaccine against cancer

Of all the possible enemies to the conquest of cancer, few have fired the imagination of medical researchers as strongly as immunology. For more than 30 years, hundreds of North American, European and Japanese scientists have pursued the possibility that the human immune system, which defends the body against infectious diseases, can fight off cancer as well. Until now, the main problem has been that because of the immune system's mobility to clearly distinguish between malignant cells and normal ones, it responds only weakly. Then, last week, two U.S. research groups, working independently, announced that they had succeeded in provoking immune responses in patients with melanoma, a form of skin cancer that is fatal if not treated early.

At Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia, a melanoma research team led by Dr. David Burt claimed to have prepared what he described as "the first type of cancer vaccine

that has consistently induced an immune response in patients." And in Houston, Dr. Steven Rosenberg of the U.S. government's National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md., told the American Society of Clinical Oncology's annual meeting that his team had achieved limited success against melanoma by enhancing the killing power of so-called white blood cells called lymphocytes. Rosenberg has not published details of his latest work in a scientific journal, and researchers elsewhere reacted cautiously to the reports. Said Robert Kribbel, 46, director of cancer research at Toronto's Sunnybrook Health Science Centre: "The work is important and it's worthwhile. But there is a danger of exaggerating the possibilities because they can cause false hope among thousands and thousands of cancer patients."

Said the Philadelphia scientists were clearly glib. Burt said that the treatment his team developed involves administering a vaccine made from the patient's own tumor cells. The cells

were cultivated and their antigenicity, or "foreignness," was chemically enhanced so that the body's immune system would regard them as invaders. Then, the altered cells were injected back into the patients. Burt said that, starting in 1988, the vaccine was injected into 24 patients, 14 of whom developed melanoma around their necks and limbs, some of which disappeared. In five patients, the lesions shrank, Burt said, by at least 50 per cent.

In Houston, Rosenberg presented equally dramatic findings. Using a treatment first made public last August and begun on Jan. 29, he declared: "We can cause the complete disappearance of cancer in about one in 10 patients who have widespread melanoma and a reduction in the cancer in another 33 to 15 per cent." That treatment is based on two blood elements. One is a white cell called a tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte, which seeks out tumors but attacks them only weakly. The other is tumor necrosis factor (TNF), which appears to have the same effect. Rosenberg designed a gene capable of making 100 times the amount of TNF normally produced in humans, used genetic engineering techniques to put the genes into the lymphocytes and then injected them back into the patients.

That procedure, said Rosenberg, pointed to the next step, which will be to target the TNF-laden gene directly into the tumors, bypassing the lymphocyte stage and putting the cancer cells to self-destruct. Researchers at laboratories elsewhere, he said, had already demonstrated in animal studies that the procedure



Kribbel warns of 'danger in exaggerating possibilities and raising false hopes'

caused cancer cells "to grow and thus regress"—possibly making the tumor immune to its own tumor.

A second project about to be undertaken, Rosenberg said, may lead to a vaccine. He added the another National Cancer Institute

team had identified a melanoma gene believed to produce a protein that the immune system recognizes. He said that he will now try to clone the gene and use it as the basis for a vaccine. If the vaccine works, he speculated, the immunization of people against cancer

might become "a realistic goal for the first century." But Rosenberg added: "It is important to emphasize the experimental nature of these treatments and their limited availability."

Other scientists were even more reserved. Genetech's Lou Weissbrodt, the 70-year-old director of research at the Samuel Lunenfeld Research Institute at Toronto's Mount Sinai Hospital, questioned the clinical value of Rosenberg's work. He said that the results were "very high-profile" among cancer researchers. But he added that the procedure's value "may have been overrated a bit—in fact, may have been overrated a lot. It just hasn't done anything that much in terms of helping people."

For his part, Kribbel said that the work deserved support in view of the relative underdevelopment of current treatments for the most common cancers once they spread. However, he added, "There are a lot of amazing factors in cancer research out there who are not willing to present their findings in a very public way" because of the risk of unfairly raising public expectations. But for thousands of people fighting to survive a malignant disease, even hope based on inconclusive evidence may sometimes be better than no hope at all.

RAE CORRELL with correspondents' reports

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MUSIC

Encore, Amadeus!

Mozart-mania spurs a world of festivals

His contemporaries regarded Salzburg-born Johann Choll Haydn as a towering musical talent. But at a recent wedding celebration in 1771, the 33-year-old composer was utterly eclipsed—by a mere stripling from Salzburg named Wolfgang Mozart, then 15. Both composers had been commissioned to write works in honor of the Milan marriage of Austria's Archduke Ferdinand to Italy's Princess Beatrix of Modena. Haydn presented an opera, *L'ingenuo*. But Mozart, who had already been dazzling the crowned heads of Europe with his musical gifts for nine years, easily outshone the master composer with his pastoral *Aloisius in Alba*. Haydn predicted afterwards that "this boy will contend in all to oblivion." His right he was. In 1991, music lovers are observing the 200th anniversary of Mozart's death with a storm of festivals, recordings and souvenirs—and films, of course, in a big way.

The Oscar-winning 1984 movie adaptation of playwright Peter Shaffer's *Amadeus*—the title came from the composer's adopted pet name, which means "beloved of God"—portrayed Mozart as a glib, amiable-minded fellow. But the drama also introduced new audiences to the composer's sublime and beautiful music. No doubt the ground swell of Wolfgang-mania that the film generated is partly responsible for the lushness of the current Mozart festival. Austria has enshrined as a year of special concerts, new productions of his operas and scholarly conferences. The tribute will close with an internationally televised performance of Mozart's *Aloisius* on Dec. 8, the anniversary of Mozart's untimely death in Vienna at age 35. Musicians' organizations in several other nations, including Canada, are mounting their own festivals. But the most ambitious commemoration is taking place at New York City's Lincoln Center, which began presenting performances of all of the public Mozart's more than 600 compositions in January, in a program that will end in August, 1993.

Lincoln's three-city festival, *The Glory of Mozart*, began last week and will run until July 13. In addition to a stellar series of performances and a vocal competition at Toronto, the Canadian tribute will include international con-

certations for chamber music in St. John's, Nfld., and for piano in Toronto. Que. Clergy, the composer of what George Bernard Shaw described as "the only music yet written that would not seem out of place in the mouth of God" (because a devoutly marketable composer), Declared Mozart's signature *Nicholas Goldschmidt*, the 62-year-old executive director of *The Glory of Mozart*. "The music is loved by young and old alike, and he was one of very few composers who was brilliant in practically all musical disciplines—opera, chamber music, symphonies, everything."

Least readily linked to Mozart's music are the acrimonious feuds and fetters of his life—the astounding emergence as a child prodigy; the gulf between his early sense of beauty and his colonial attitudes; and the false but persistent rumor that his rival, Antonio Salieri, killed him. But it is the beauty of his music that has kept his name alive. As *Elly Ameling*, the Dutch soprano who opened *The Glory of Mozart* festival with a May 24 recital at Toronto's Roy Thomson Hall, explained in an interview, "Mozart's music is so full of life—I think you can never get around that." Paul Dughy, a 44-year-old recording producer at Global TV News in Toronto, is so impressed by Mozart that he held a brunch on Jan. 27 to mark the anniversary of the composer's birth. "There's always something in the Mozart treasury that suits my mood," he said. "It's music that strikes a deep, responsive chord in you."

The public tribute this anniversary year ranges from the staid—to the peculiar. In January, the Barbican Centre in London staged

a Mozart film festival in honor of the composer's love of the game. The annual Salzburg Festival, which runs from late July to the end of August, will include a new production of Mozart's beloved 1791 opera, *The Magic Flute*, conducted by Claudio Abbado. And in Vienna, such critics as pianist Murray Perahia and tenor Luciano Pavarotti will perform Mozart's works. Enthusiasts looking for something unconventional can assemble a list of Vienna's city hall on Sept. 15, when a cavalcade of 380 ornate-style coaches filled with tourists will set off on a 10-day journey to Prague, following the route that Mozart took on his first trip there in 1787 and 1791.

Early the most controversial and trouble in the otherwise New York extravaganza, which features such leading performers as pianist Maurizio Giamatti and conductor John Nesch. Many critics and academics have dismissed the decision to perform all of the composer's compositions to Mozart overall. But musicologist Neil Martin, who teaches at the University in Rhode Island, and who is the academic officer to the Lincoln Center festival, disagrees. "People are having the opportunity to hear works that they've never heard live, or that they've never heard at all," said Martin. "There are not enough records to cover only existing CDs." Indeed, many of the New York concert series have said *Mozartville*, the Dutch recording company Philip Classics Productions is in the process of releasing a collection of remasters and new recordings of all of Mozart's works that will fill 60,000 compact discs.

Canada's *Glory of Mozart* festival has no equivalent to be so comprehensive, but its more than 40 events will cover a wide range of Mozart's music. The Canadian Opera Company will present three full-length works: the perennially popular comic opera *The Marriage of Figaro* (1786), a new production of the 1791 comedy *Don Giovanni* (1791), and the 1791 comedy *Le Nozze di Figaro*. The Canadian stage production of *Le Cenerentola* is a rare, rarely performed, Italian opera set in ancient Rome. But it was written only months before the composer's death.

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Mozart, young artists from five continents will vie for a total of \$11,500 in prize money at the competition in Toronto, St. John's and Quebec. The series, which include segments *Misty Mozart* and *Superconducting Mozart*, selected the competitors by holding a contest without knowing the contestants' identities. Noting that 23 of the 40 contestants selected for the vocal competition were selected by Canadian



Mozart memorabilia: tribute in song, dance, drama—even in life-size

music, executive director Goldschmidt remarked, "It's not a coincidence that our country."

Taking his own act on the road became a part of Mozart's life in early childhood. Born Johannes Chapponeus Wolfgang Theophilus Mozart in 1756, he was the youngest of the two surviving children of Leopold Mozart and his wife, Anna. Three-year-old Wolfgang Mozart switched teachers in his father, musician in the court of Salzburg, gave his eight-year-old son to the boy's night-primed sister, Maria Anna, who was called Nannerl. When a year, he could play the harpsichord and the violin, and had started composing.

Leopold Mozart was a hard-driving man who lived out his ambitions through his children. In 1762, when Nannerl was 11, and Wolfgang was 6, Leopold began displaying his talented children as novelties to the courts of Europe. Wolfgang performed such parlor tricks as playing a harpsichord without touching the keys, or playing a violin without touching the strings, and even playing a violin without touching the strings.

The composer's profile

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living extra—and a decidedly ingenuitous talent for socializing talent.

As an adult, Mozart continued to have an itinerant life, but he spent most of his last 10 years in Vienna. It was there that he wrote his great operas *Figaro* and *The Magic Flute*, as well as his piano ballads, symphonies, and the whole his music was more enthusiastically received in Prague. While based in Vienna, Mozart married Constanze Weber, the youngest sister of his first sweetheart, in 1783. They were linked to each other in their own fashion—evidence suggests that neither was by robust teenage love—but their marriage, which yielded two surviving sons, was a loving one. Both were terrible money managers. Mozart, who maintained the veneer of affluence by borrowing large sums of money, and Constanze in debt.

The final years were a nightmare series of financial disasters, and in 1791, a mysterious illness of the young Mozart's death. The cause was apparently acute rheumatism, but some scholars who wanted to give all of Mozart's work as his own. But the ill and exhausted composer became convinced that the messenger was in operation, as a result of his illness of his own. "I was very ill," he wrote in a letter at the time. "There is my death-sentence," he continued, referring to the region's conditions. "I must not allow it to complete."

In fact, he did not live to finish his last masterpiece, *Requiem*. He died of his illness, but he believed that he had been poisoned—Salieri, the prime suspect, denied the crime on his own deathbed. Researchers now believe that Mozart succumbed to kidney failure after a long history of illness.

Scholars have dug through every detail of Mozart's life and career, but the power of his work ultimately defies analysis. Still, many would agree with Toronto composer Thomas Dunstons that one of Mozart's greatest assets was the gift of simplicity. Said Dunstons, whose recent Toronto Symphony commission, *One Mozart* (Premiere, was inspired by Mozart's *F Major Divertimento* (K.235). "You know he's capable of doing something that's so simple and so direct that it cuts right through to the soul." Two hundred years after Mozart's death, as thousands of people are discovering each year, the clarity of his music remains undimmed.

PAMELA YOUNG with JUDITH SWITZER
in Toronto and NEW HAMPSHIRE in Vienna



Willis (center) waiting out for poisoned cappuccino and a dirty hillobscene

FILMS

Unholy heist

A reluctant cat burglar prowls the Vatican

DETROIT EAGLE

Directed by Michael Lehman

He was the world's greatest cat burglar until the authorities threw him into prison 10 years ago. Now, Hollywood's Hawk Shores Willis, the hero of the dramatic new comedy from director Michael Lehman, is out on parole and he has two simple goals to indulge his weakness for good cappuccino and to stick to the straight and narrow. Standing in his way is an unwary—but oddly likable—crew of characters with agendas of their own. A sexy off-duty nun named Anna Beragh (Annie MacDowell) has a penchant for poisoning the steamed milk in the chef's after-dinner coffee. And a demoted and power-hungry couple named Doreen and Nicholas Mayflower (Richard E. Grant and Sandra Bernhard) are scheming to force Hawk to steal a Leonardo da Vinci sketchbook from the Vatican. Laced with well-timed barbs at the sacred and the profane, *Unholy Week* is a gaily gleeful *heaven* comedy.

Set mostly in and around Rome, the movie is a tongue-in-cheek tribute to such crime classics as *The Cat in the Hat* (1959) and *Telugu* (1964), in which decorated jewelers flirted with danger and beautiful women appear a backdrop of exotic locales. But so a departure from the subtle comedy of those earlier films, Lehman—who made an impressive debut with his

1993 black comedy, *Marlowe*—lets humor steer the show as *Unholy Week*.

As the trademark snark that in earlier movies seemed to mark the outer range of his comic talents. Endowed by the evil Mayflowers and other pursuers, he exerts the requisite wit and charm of a burglar, not a burglar. Yet he effortlessly steps out of his naive demeanor to deliver some one-liners and very social commentary. Listening in upstate New York of a newly doctored yapper after his release from prison, he tells his searing friend Timmy Five-Time (Denny Ardell). "I said about these people in New York."

MacDowell, meanwhile, displays a machismo, only sensuality as an on-screen habit who gets distracted from covert work for the Vatican, and her attempts to outwit Hawk, when she begins to fall in love with him. But as Bernhard, in the role of the wicked and whacked-out Mother Mayflower, who is most riveting. With roving lips and a truly demonic smile, she shines as a bawdy hillobscene whose personal motto is "Thou shalt not share," and whose goal is to achieve world domination with a secret da Vinci recipe for turning lead into gold. An unlikely—and unlikely—as that go-rubber-guck scheme, *Unholy Week* is a comedy crime-caper that glories

Fear of frying

An overblown movie about firemen goes up in flames

BACKDRAFT

Directed by Ron Howard

It's remarkable that Hollywood—which has made heroes out of cops, soldiers, sailors, spies, spacemen, doctors, astronauts, lawyers and journalists—has taken so long to get around to firemen. They seem like such obvious candidates. *Backdraft*, the best major film ever made about firefighters, has a strong cast and some impressive action sequences. *Flames*—crawling, dancing, leaping and railing—have never performed with such virtuosity as across the screen. The story, however, fails to ignite. *Backdraft*'s title refers to the violent explosion that occurs when fresh air suddenly enters a room where flames have consumed all the oxygen. It could also refer to the violent fusillade that occurs when an overblown epic is consumed by cliché.

Set in Chicago, *Backdraft* is a tale of courage, sacrifice—and sibling rivalry played out with high-pressure hoses. It involves two brothers, Stephen (Kurt Russell) and Brian (William Baldwin), competing over the legacy of a fireman father who died in the line of duty when they were children. Big brother Stephen is a tough veteran who likes nothing better than to brave the heat. Brian is a sensitive rookie trying to overcome his fear of frying. As Brian's commanding officer, Stephen is determined to make his younger brother pay some serious dues. Meanwhile, the city's arson investigator, a burnt-out veteran named Donald (Robert De Niro), is trying to find the culprit behind a series of mysterious fires.

The narrative jumps from sea fire to another, climaxing with a kitchen fire inside a burning classical plant. All the smoke in the world, however, cannot hide the gaps in the barely comprehensible plot. And the romantic subplots—featuring Rebecca De Mornay and Jennifer Jason Leigh—are half-baked.

Among the men, the best performance comes from the supporting cast. In a richly amusing cameo as a psychotic arsonist, Donald Sutherland almost steals the movie, his tongue flicking obscenely across his lips. And De Niro, brilliant as usual, gets all the best lines. He describes fire to his son-in-law: "It breathes, it eats, it kills. The only way to beat it is to let it like it." *Backdraft*, however, turns into a saccharine combat movie in which the fire seems weaker than the film-makers.

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BRIAN D. JOHNSON



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FILES



Candy (left), O'Hara: a cantankerous mother objects when her son falls in love

Love at last

John Candy plays his first romantic lead

ONLY THE LONELY
Directed by Chris Columbus

Among the Canadian comic actors who have graduated from television to movies—including Michael J. Fox, Dan Aykroyd, Rick Moranis, Martin Short and Catherine O'Hara—John Candy has a singular talent. What sets Candy apart is a quality of emotional tenderness that he brings to the screen. He projects a dry warmth, an offhanded candor that makes his characters intensely likable and lovable, even in ridiculous circumstances. He is, in short, a fine actor. He is also a likable Hollywood star, appearing in hits such as *Planes, Trains and Automobiles* (1987) and *Uncle Buck* (1989). But now, Candy's screen fans have landed in his very corridors. His new one, *Only the Lonely*, is a romantic comedy with the accent on emotion rather than wit. For the first time, Candy's role is a leading man in a love story. Rising to the challenge, he delivers a wonderful performance.

The movie is as sweet, funny and likable as its star. And it is remarkably free of crude gags and gimmicks. Only *the Lonely* was produced by John Hughes and written and directed by Chris Columbus, the latter Hollywood talent who created last year's *Home Alone*, which became the most popular movie comedy of all time. But unlike that movie, a formula farce in which a young boy plays witless tricks on

burglars, *Only the Lonely* is a character comedy with heart.

Candy plays Danny, a good-natured Chicago cop who, at 35, still lives with his cantankerous widowed mother, Rose (Margaret O'Hara). She is overprotective of him, as he is of her. When Danny falls in love with Theresa (Dolly Sherry), the pudgy blond daughter of a mortician, his mother is outraged. A somewhat Irish Catholic, Rose is furious that her son is dating a woman of Italian descent—a "doggie girl," she calls her. Nor is she thrilled that Theresa, a frustrated cosmetician, earns her living painting the faces of corpses. But what seems to upset her most is that her overgrown son finally threatens to leave the nest.

Danny finds little outside support for his romance. His brother, a slippery lawyer named Patrick (Kevin Spacey), discourages it out of sheer opportunism. Patrick has his own family and wants Danny to take care of their mother. Even Danny's police partner Sam (James Belushi), who is stuck in a boring marriage, tries to talk him out of setting down. Danny does, however, find a sympathetic ear in his Greek neighbor Nick (Anthony Quinn), who stubbornly pursues Danny's unrequited mother.

Titled after the song by Roy Orbison, *Only the Lonely* is a low-comprised tale that follows a safe and familiar path. But there are some quirky detours along the way. Theresa, who yearns to pass living faces for the stage or screen, plays out her show-business dreams by

walking up corpses to look like movie stars when they resemble Vegas casinos playing beside the coffin, provide her with dress-framed models. Danny's fantasy life, meanwhile, is haunted by Catholic guilt. Whenever he does leave his mother to lend her help, he imagines her meeting a grisly fate—allowing the film-makers to indulge in some *Home Alone* bouts of comic comedy.

For the most part, however, *Only the Lonely*'s inter-ethnic romance unfolds with an Academy award-worthy remembrance of *Moulin Rouge*. Columbus's script is a masterpiece. Add to his narrative logic towards a predictable finish, it shows talent in the final lap. But the performances fill the script with such life and wit that the film is easily forgiven. The 49-year-old O'Hara, making her first screen appearance in two decades, is a wicked delight, and the movie grows on Rose's scenes with Danny. Candy, meanwhile, plays against a career of not being taken seriously, reveals surprising depths of emotional dignity and dramatic range.

The romance strayed between Candy and Sherry is outrageously credible. As physical types, they seem an unlikely couple. Candy's considerable girth, however, is not only as much in the movie. There are a few profile shots early on when Danny's mother chides him at breakfast for having yogurt instead of his habitual Danish—"My son the ascetic!" But Candy makes an attractive and inspiring romantic lead who just happens to be a person of color.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

Maclean's

BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *As the Crow Flies*, Anderson (7)
- 2 *Immobility*, Funder (14)
- 3 *It's for Her*, Hamilton, Graham (14)
- 4 *The Season of K&L*, Edgall (14)
- 5 *Explosion*, Berg, Smith (10)
- 6 *Paul Gas*, Wright (9)
- 7 *A Soldier of the Great West*, Holmes
- 8 *The Howl*, Maclean (7)
- 9 *To Know a Woman*, De
- 10 *The Seventh Commandment*, Sanders (13)

NONFICTION

- 1 *Ben John*, Rip (10)
- 2 *The Communion*, Woodward (10)
- 3 *Money Bazaar*, The Unconquered, Biography, Kelly (11)
- 4 *Woody Allen*, Carr
- 5 *But I Never Let You In This Town Again*, Piller (14)
- 6 *A History of the Irish People*, Houston (10)
- 7 *Imaginary Homelands*, Gold
- 8 *Bully for Bush*, Newman, Gould
- 9 *Life After Death*, Ripley (11)
- 10 *Homeland*, Piller (10)

(1) Previous list week

Compiled by Ross Brubaker

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So much material, so little space

BY STEWART MacLEOD

Trilly asking how one can spend an entire lifetime fighting tirelessly against non-existent phantoms simply because enough people, with head-slapping accuracy, tell you they must be real. Not true?

Well, in simple, there's this near-universal belief that those who peek out columns for a living must go through unrepeatable anguish every day struggling to do what. Perhaps they even touch it in journalism school.

In any event, the belief was so engrained that it's taken 40 years to realize we've been misled into fighting the wrong phantom. The true problem is not idea scarcity, it's surplus.

Take night now. Just one hour ago, the subject was to be Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, and the mysterious brevity that has been bemoaned all over Canada—and large portions of the world—like a bad at a quarry for Marvellous column material, a leader whose popularity is at the deterioration level and who's spent six months attempting to testify, false rumors about numerous infidelities and becoming.

Not the guy in an early evening confidence, he's openly laughing. "Mr. Mulroney at the liquor store," he was quoted as telling an audience. As to rumors he had bought a house in Hudson, Que.: "Why would she move to Hudson? They don't have a Hot Brew there."

But this release also grounded when the thought struck that our leader-in-confidence was probably laughing at the opposition Liberals, and their frustration as trying to get unadmitted access to Jean Chrétien. Perhaps that should be the topic. See, Stevenage Jean has a right-hand named Eddie Goldenberg, a disciple if ever one existed, who holds the title principal secretary. To most Liberals he's Chrétien's private confidante, and they want him out.

So, we have our very own cartoon show just when the plotters are about to decapitate the Red Rimmer with the falling star. There's a

Alan Armstrong is in Ottawa.

A mercurial Mulroney, steak art, left-handed weather entertainers, condoms in the parks—there's a surplus of good column ideas

"beep-beep" and that Eddie brown rubber back to the office to interview another Gen. But Chrétien doesn't forget loyalty, and the Red Rimmer has brought him where he is today—wherever that is.

Just pretend rarely into the subject when, being, Jean's comes exploded into world. Perfect timing, rewarding everyone that "Canada" is still a second-class member when filling out questions on nationality. What the head-counters are really across estimated in its your ancestral origins, so it's "Jewels." "Frodo." "Black" as one of 12 officers listed, you merely check it off. Nations not that it's been 400 years since your forefathers left some golden-ruled rock in the Bahamas—a simple check mark shows you're still Scottish-Canadian.

But to be a simple Canadian, you must write it as—as if writing for a non-Communist country as a wartime Stalwart electric. In 1964, nearly 78,000 Canadians did just that. But they were outnumbered—by, for instance, 356,000 Dutch and 360,000 Chinese. And to think the Prime Minister was criticized for saying Canadians lack a certain sense of patriotism.

But this idea was scrapped since it involves members—a subject that's taken for any column in search of postal prices. For the same

reason, we can't take a run at the CBC budget cuts. You see, we have this compelling personal conviction that the first victim of any CBC cuts should be television weather shows. Lord, it's a strong conviction.

It is bad enough that private radio be allowed to turn time checks into a national frenzy—"At 11:10 before the hour, here's a Boomer Willie"—but television has done far worse with its weather weather shows. Ten minutes of show-but cold, including fog conditions in the forest of Jean de Paris, and all you want is tomorrow's local weather.

A misadvised hand, fingers spread, couple-mented by an isolation Rules, goes into a crowd, emphasizing a new "system" that's developing in the American Midwest. Now, just what Harvey wanted to know for his fishing trip. Incidentally, what the hell is a "system"?

Great column material—until it suddenly struck that all TV weatherpersons are left-handers. Ever notice they can't find "spoons" with their right hand? Another related but-never discussion tormented by a majority problem. Forget it.

Moving right along, we come to the National Gallery, where a dress made out of black cloth has been dressing amazing reviews that cross column content. What fascinates here is how certain politicians, usually of the two-bit variety, have tried to use this to promote their personal concerns for the hungry?

It was nothing short of outrageous, we're told, that \$300 would be spent on a suit to refresh the original cotton dress when food banks were begging a few blocks away. None of these was a level thought in Canada, it would be difficult. But there are accusations of the staff, much of it is a long country, and so off we're talking about money, a measly \$300. A couple of years ago, the same gallery spent \$1.8 million on one ludicrous painting called *View of Fire*, and not one word suggested a better hand. Imagine the sound of black cloth that would say. Instead, we graduated over a couple of hundred dollars—not over the weekly price of a cabinet maker's chair.

None of anyone were really interested in transposing federal funds to black cloth, there must be possibilities within the \$71 million it takes to run the Governor General's mansion for a year. Better still, there's the Senate, blessed by those extra car pedons, which can set on back by a whopping \$46 million a year. Now, we're really talking black. And if we needed for Spies, we could personally reach-estate both hungry and the Senate. So, another idea gets totally out of hand.

We could discuss the latest "Canadian first," perhaps set up them with the invention of scuzzie, but clearly column-worthy. We must all be proud—or something—that idea of parks around our national capital now sport random depictions—Gospel truth.

A mercurial Mulroney, a stake-to-Senate wrap, left-handed weather entertainers, computered condoms—elections, decisions, decisions.

Stewart MacLeod is Ottawa columnist for Thomson News Service.

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